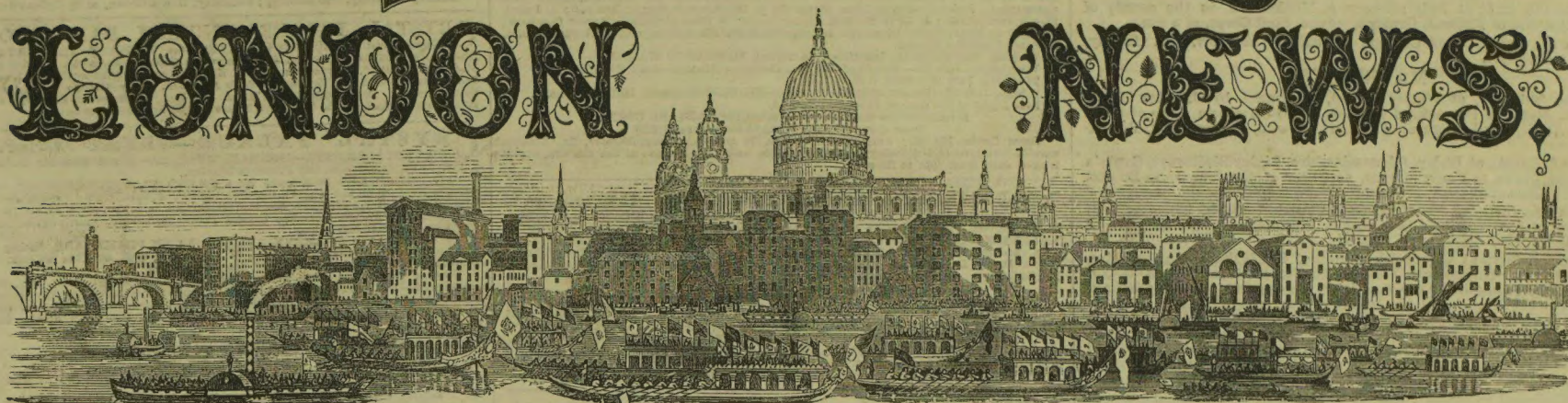


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SUMMER SKATING AT PRINCE'S GROUND, BROMPTON

the positions held by it, with the weak points in its organisation, and with all those matters an accurate knowledge of which is one of the first requisites of a newly-appointed field commander. Whether he will prove more fortunate than his predecessor time will show. But it is no slight advantage in his favour that he knows precisely what was proposed to be done, and in what manner it was intended to be accomplished; and there can be no doubt that all the military force which Spain can place at his disposal will be given him for the realisation of the purpose he has in view.

It is deeply to be deplored that this misfortune to the arms of the Government at Madrid will have for its chief result an indefinite prolongation of the civil war. One is bound, in courtesy as well as in charity, to suppose that Don Carlos and the Generals by whom he is surrounded entertain some hope of the eventual success of their persistence. Yet, it may be asked, what reasonable prospect is there of their being able to do more than put off to a more or less distant period the total defeat of their cause. They are not likely to add materially to the strength of their army. They have but 18,000 men and a few guns; and, within certain limits, it may be assumed that they can put their hands upon the sinews of war. Still, granting this to be the case, they cannot but be aware that they are contending against enormous odds. The Government over which Marshal Serrano presides have at their disposal the material resources of the greater part of Spain. What is even more, they have public opinion in their favour. They may be crippled for want of funds, they may find it difficult to repair the waste occasioned by past impolicy; but one thing is tolerably certain—that the nation which they represent will find means to prevent the final ascendancy of Don Carlos, whose principles and aims it looks upon with detestation. Fresh battalions—raw, perhaps, and comparatively untrained—will be hurried up, one after another, to the front. New guns will be added to the already formidable artillery of the Republican army. It is possible that for some months the Carlists, protected by their intrenchments and by the naturally strong position which they hold, may keep their foes at arms' length. But they can do no more. They have never yet crossed the Ebro in force, and it is the unlikeliest thing in the world that they will be able to do so. The sources of such strength as they have will in course of time be exhausted, and the consummation which they are striving hard to avert will at last overwhelm them.

Meanwhile, the war is becoming more ferocious on both sides. On the part of the Carlists, General Dorregaray threatens, in certain contingencies, to give no quarter; and, although General Concha declined to retaliate in that fashion, he was unable to prevent acts of vindictive incendiarism by his own troops. The evil passions excited by the contest become fiercer as it proceeds, and there seems but little hope that in drawing towards its close it will become more humane in its character. Surely, the surrounding States of Europe might do something in the way of protest against the further continuance of so cruel and hopeless a strife. Active interference would be impolitic; but the use of such moral influence as may be at the command of the great Powers might, we think, be applied, if not to bring the war to a close, at any rate to mitigate the horrors which attend it.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave audience, on Thursday week, at Windsor Castle to the French Ambassador, who presented his letters of recall. The Duchess de Larocheffoucauld-Bisaccia was afterwards received by her Majesty and took leave. Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mdle. Albani, and Signor Bettini sang before the Queen and the Royal family in the afternoon. Mr. W. G. Cousins presided at the pianoforte. Colonel G. W. T. Rich, C.B., and Mrs. Rich dined with her Majesty; and on the following day the Queen entertained at dinner Louisa Marchioness of Waterford, Captain the Hon. F. and Mrs. Wellesley, the Dean of Windsor, and Sir Howard Elphinstone.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Edward Wickham, Head Master of Wellington College, officiated. The Duke of Richmond and Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge Cottage, Kew, on Monday. The Queen travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to Richmond, and drove thence to Kew, returning by the same route to the castle in the evening. Lady Augusta Stanley dined with her Majesty.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle on Tuesday, and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. The Queen held a Council, at which were present the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Malmesbury, and the Right Honourable R. A. Cross. Lord Henry Lennox was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. Sir Arthur Helps was clerk of the Council. The Duke of Richmond had audience of her Majesty. The Queen conferred the dignity of knighthood upon Mr. John Rice Crowe, C.B., her Majesty's Consul-General at Christiania, and Mr. John Green, C.B., late her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Bucharest. The Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting were in attendance. The Duke of Connaught arrived at the castle, and, after dining with the Queen, left for Chobham. The Hon. Mrs. Bruce also dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, witnessed the sham fight which took place at Chobham on Wednesday.

The Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany arrived at the castle, on Thursday, from the Isle of Wight, on a visit to the Queen.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

The Queen sent a letter of condolence to Lady Christian

Maule upon the death of the Earl of Dalhousie. Her Majesty also sent a wreath of flowers to be placed on the coffin of the Countess of Clarendon at the funeral, with the following, written by the Queen, attached, "As a mark of affectionate regard.—VICTORIA REGINA."

Her Majesty has received congratulatory addresses upon the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia from the principal towns of Great Britain.

The Earl of Dunmore, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, and Colonel Du Plat have succeeded Lord De Ros, the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, and Lord Alfred Paget as Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales dined with the Lord Chief Justice of England on Thursday week, and on the following day his Royal Highness, with the Princess and Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, was present at a garden party given by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, at Lambeth Palace. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, at Apsley House. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses visited the Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge Cottage, Kew, and in the evening dined with the Duke and Duchess de Larocheffoucauld-Bisaccia, at the French Embassy, Albert-gate.

The Prince and Princess will give their second garden party at Chiswick on Tuesday next.

Their Royal Highnesses will have a fancy-dress ball at Marlborough House on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, with the younger members of the Imperial family, arrived at Spithead, on Thursday week, in the Hohenzollern, conveyed by the Albatross and the Imperial German squadron. Due honours were paid to the Imperial visitors, who crossed to Ryde and disembarked at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club House, where they were received by the German Ambassador, the Mayor and Corporation of the town, various naval and military officials, and by the Marquis of Exeter, commodore of the club. A guard of honour was furnished from the 42nd (Black Watch), from Portsmouth, under the command of Major Farquharson, V.C., with the pipers and colours. Royal salutes were again fired from the ships and batteries, as well as from the clubhouse; young ladies strewed flowers and presented bouquets to the Imperial party, and an address was presented by the Mayor, to which the Crown Prince responded, and afterwards inspected the guard of honour. Their Imperial Highnesses partook of luncheon at the clubhouse, and subsequently proceeded to Sandown, where they will sojourn for some weeks. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess pass much of their time cruising round the island, and have visited Ryde, Ventnor, and other places in the neighbourhood.

The Duchess of Cambridge has received an address of congratulation upon her restoration to health, through the Vicar of Kew, on behalf of the vestry of the parish.

Princess Amelia, sister of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, arrived at Windsor, on Saturday last, on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian. The Princess was met at the station by Princess Christian, with whom she drove to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.

Prince George of Solms has arrived at Brown's Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess de Larocheffoucauld-Bisaccia, accompanied by the Princess de Ligne, have left town for Paris. M. Gavard, till the appointment of the Duke's successor, as representative of the French Republic, will discharge the duties of Chargé-d'Affaires.

Independence Day was celebrated, on Saturday, by a reception at the residence of the United States Minister, Great Cumberland-place.

The Marchioness of Ely and Lady Marion Springfield have left town for Homburg.

The Earl and Countess of Minto have left town for Scotland.

Earl and Countess Delawarr have left town for Buckhurst, Sussex.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh have left Thomas's Hotel for Newnham Paddox.

The Earl and Countess of Lauderdale have left Lancaster-gate for Thirlestane Castle, Lauder, N.B.

The Countess of Airlie and Lady Maude Ogilvy have left Airlie Lodge for Carlsbad.

Sir Garnet Wolsley was entertained at dinner, on Thursday week, at the Mansion House, Dublin, by the Lord Mayor.

SUMMER SKATING.

There are no kinds of active exercise more healthful and delightful than all those which consist of rapid locomotion, or self-conveyance through or upon the surface of a different element from the common ground of earth. Riding, running, swimming, and rowing, are the best of simple athletic pastimes, and flying, when we have contrived a machine for the purpose, will prove equally good for enjoyment, though it may never be worth much for travel or traffic. The pleasure is usually proportionate to the swiftness of the motion with a given amount of muscular effort. Hence the exhilarating effect of sliding or skating upon the ice in winter. This opportunity, however, is denied to us in England, except for a very few days in the year, with our comparatively mild and relenting winter climate. Only the second and third week of January can usually be relied upon, at least in the neighbourhood of London, to afford a little skating upon the lakes in our parks; but sometimes there is scarcely any, free from the risk of a crack through the ice and a souse in the cold water. The American invention of skates running upon four little wheels, like sofa-casters, over a floor of asphalt or other smooth artificial surface, has long been made familiar to us by the exhibitions at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere. It is a tolerable substitute for ice-skating, and may serve at least for practice during eleven months of the year, though it admits of no such feats of expert audacity upon the outer edge, or of curious figure-cutting, as the adepts of the Serpentine are wont to perform. We are glad to observe that this is comprised in the arrangements for a variety of active and vigorous amusements at Prince's Ground, Hans-place, Sloane-street, now the most fashionable outdoor resort of the season. The white expanse of the summer skating-rink—that word "rink" is good in American currency, and may be safely imported with the invention into this country—is bounded on one side by the walls of the clubhouse, on the other side by a row of tents, where ladies may sit to eat their strawberry-ices, or to sip their five o'clock tea. Here, too, is the pavilion for a band of military music, which enlivens the leisure hours of the afternoon, so that all is made pleasant for those who are in good humour with themselves and each other.

WHY WE FLIRT.

BY ONE WHO DOES.

Why do an enormous number of people, varying in age from sixteen to (say) six-and-thirty, annually vow eternal constancy to each other—sometimes keeping the said vows for a month or two, sometimes for a year, occasionally getting married on the strength of them? Why, it might similarly be asked, do nine or ten per cent of our young men of medium intellect waste their days and nights in sighing for some intangible and very useless substance known as "fame"?—generally to be acquired by the composition of poems minutely describing the fluctuations of the despair which perpetually fills "what they are pleased to call" their souls.

Is it not, principally, the fault of one class of men, who since the world began have unceasingly repeated that the two chief objects of life are to be married—and talked about? The poets, whose sole creed is, apparently, that for each man and woman in the world lives one perfect mate, born to worship him or her, and to be worshipped in return; and that life's first aim is to seek out this mate, fall straightway over head and ears in love, and thereupon get married, after which, I believe, one need only vegetate in a state of perfect bliss for the rest of one's existence.

Is not this utter nonsense? If Jones had not "fallen in love" with Sarah Smith (who, by-the-way, so very nearly became Sarah Brown the year before she awakened the Jonesian susceptibilities), would he not in all probability have succumbed to the lustrous eyes of Laura Robinson? Don't we all know at least a dozen men who would have made little Mary Wilkins quite as happy, have suited her not very original temperament just as well, as does her present lord and master? And, on the other hand, would not that stout and easy-going gentleman (whose dinner and whiskers in the midmost agonies of courtship never lost their due share of his attention) have been sure to meet some equally dear, "dearest little woman in the world," if he had not, by the most romantic accident, happened to save his Mary one day from the jaws of an infuriated toy-terrier? Even for those exceptional natures who (we will take their word for it) tower above the petty race of men, is there not a sufficiently of romantic damsels, any one of whom will, with tear-laden eyes, listen enthralled to their mystic lays, swallowing sympathetically any quantity of despair, and ethereally regardless of defects in scansion, rhyme, and sense?

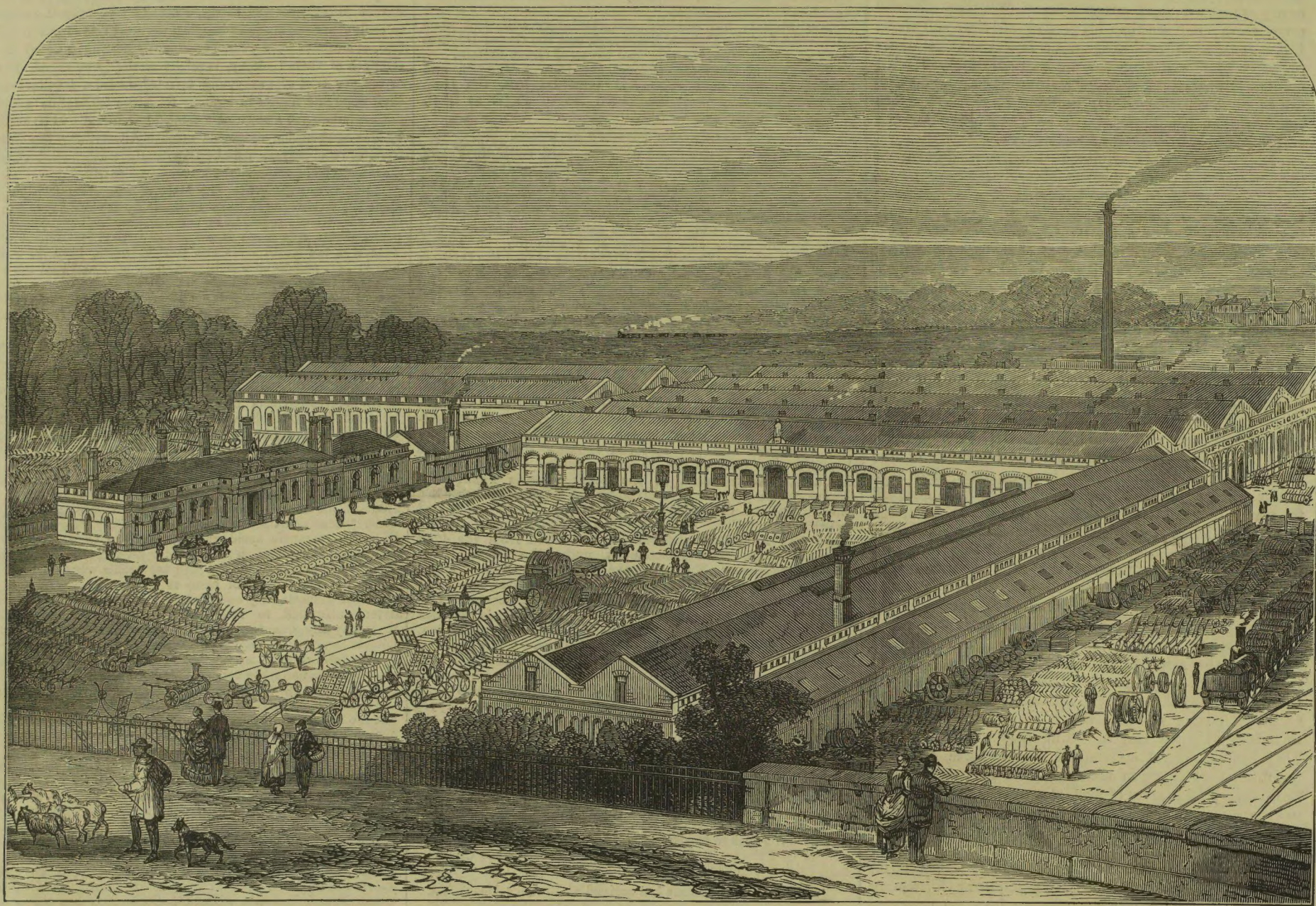
We fall in love, we try to "make a name," because these are conventionally the correct things to do; and thus it is with flirting. Love and the desire for fame are real, existent things—the former a very noble and the latter often a very useful one; but the imitative, "pumped-up" emotions which generally do duty for them owe their rise almost entirely to the vast tribe of sentimental poets and novelists; and so, though young men and maidens probably flirted long before Anacreon, it is the light-comedy versifiers, the Court poets, above all the dramatists, who have spread the belief that the first aim of a pretty girl must be to be surrounded with a throng of pretty fellows, content to live on a smile a day; and that every handsome young fellow is to go forth winning hearts by the score, a radiant conqueror, never heeding what trouble his careless triumphs may cause. Men and women are the merest sheep—follow the leader is your only game. If Horace, Herrick, Mackworth Praed, had not defined and glorified the noble art of flirtation, think you that anyone would have taken the trouble to invent croquet, picnics, water-parties—even waltzes or Dan Godfrey? Does it occur to the noble savage, spending a friendly evening in his neighbour's wigwam, to desert Chingachgook and Hiawatha, with their chat of battles and of bears, for an hour's comic love-making and mock dispute with Minnehaha, the belle of the Owhyhees? Not it. If the hero really intends to marry he mentions the fact and his income to the lady's father. If he is heart-free he spends his evenings with his fellow-warriors, and confines himself to bragging and fire-water.

And yet I think that even the noble savage would confess that, if flirting is generally suggested to the human mind by the novelist or the play-writer (though I have known a lady of two years old who was an accomplished coquette), no reason for its continuance is needed beyond its own inherent delightfulness. What recollection stands out more brightly, when we look back through the last dozen years of trouble and disappointments, than that brilliant afternoon with Elsie at the flower show, when, totally regardless of the fact that every feminine pair of eyes on the ground was watching us, we wandered through tent after tent (sometimes going through one again because "it was such a pretty one, wasn't it?"), half-listening to the languishing Italian overtures and utterly spoony waltzes the Fusiliers were playing outside, and talking the pleasantest, silliest, cynical kindly nonsense,—with a word or two almost in earnest now and then? What evening has ever passed more sweetly and swiftly than that one spent hanging over Lilia's piano, murmuring in the deepest bass a word or two about each song, and joining gruffly every now and then in a duet, until the moonlight tempted us into the garden, where for a few minutes we almost forgot that neither of us was one little bit "in love" with the other?

The essence of true flirting is its unreality. It should be the most charming, evanescent imitation of love, without the slightest tincture of truth in it on either side. But how seldom is it so! With man or woman often remains for years the little sting that spoils the recollection of the pleasant day-dream. Sometimes, when he has met the "one perfect mate" poets have taught him to look for, the gleam of Elsie's uplifted blue eyes (admiring his pluck or his manly stature, perhaps the coxcomb thought) comes back for a while to haunt him with pictures of the bright, unreal, impossible, "might-have-been." Sometimes she, betrothed to an honest man who loves her, whom she can respect and love, almost sighs at the memory of Harold's sweeping moustache, and tender, meaningless words of compliment. If he had loved her, if she could ever have cared for him, if a hundred things that never were nor could be—well, she might perhaps have been as happy with him as she is now with Frank.

A commonsense conclusion; but, after five minutes of dreamy discontent, Frank is not received with the quick warm smile he has all day longed for—the smile, perhaps he thinks, that Elsie would have given him. Even a flirtation three years dead has power to wound—of which fact she was perfectly aware three years ago, although she did not choose to heed it. While we flirt we know that we could do nothing more unkind, more dangerous, more unfair to each other and ourselves; yet no lesson teaches us experience, the sweet infatuation is as irresistible as ever. Everybody flirts, save only those miserable but lucky beings who can't; and even of them how many pass their existence in vainly trying to!

Our question is answered. Why we flirt is no mystery. We, the human race, the whole world (with a possible reservation in favour of the noble savage), flirt, have flirted, or will flirt—principally because we, the human race, can't help it.



BRITANNIA IRONWORKS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY, BEDFORD.



MAKING PLOUGHSHARES AT THE BRITANNIA WORKS, BEDFORD.



BEDFORD, THE MEETING-PLACE OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

BEDFORD AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

It is not many days since we had occasion to speak of the town of Bedford, when a festival took place there at the unveiling of the statue of John Bunyan, author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," given to that town by the Duke of Bedford. The meeting this week of the Royal Agricultural Society of England again calls our attention to Bedford. It will this time be found convenient to notice one of the most important features of local industry and prosperity, which is peculiarly connected with the objects of that meeting. We refer to the Britannia Ironworks, and Manufactory of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, established by Mr. John Howard, of Caldwell House, and enlarged by his sons, Messrs. James and Frederick Howard, the present proprietors, who, in 1863, purchased the adjoining Caldwell Priory estate for the building of a new foundry. The total amount of space now occupied by these vast works, including the show-yards for agricultural implements, is about fifteen acres, situated on the Woburn road and on the banks of the Ouse, close to the Midland and the London and North-Western Railways, which have a siding into the Britannia works. The main outer entrance is adorned with a statue of Britannia holding a wreath, the pedestal inscribed with the words of good advice, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Over the door of the managing offices, within the great quadrangle, is a figure of Ceres, holding a sheaf of wheat, and showing the motto, "He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread." The spirit of orderly and methodical industry animates every part of this great establishment. The material of its manufacture is iron of various different qualities, a fittest for different purposes: Yorkshire iron, Derbyshire, Northumberland, Durlam, hematite, Forest of Dean, and Scotch iron; but of each kind the best that can be procured. Thousands of tons of iron are here worked up in the course of a year, and are cast or wrought into the steel ploughshares, leasies, and mould-boards, the wheels, beams, and handles of ploughs, or the component parts of harrows, horse-rakes, steam "cultivators," haymaking and reaping machines, besides steam ploughs, and steam traction-engines. These implements and engines are of many different patterns, suited to different soils, climates, and means and habits of working; but each pattern has an invariable standard for the size and shape of all its parts, so that any worn-out part can be replaced with the utmost precision by supplying an exact duplicate of whatever may need renewal while in use. The foundry, in which are performed the moulding and casting of ploughshares, is a building 256 ft. long by 138 ft. wide; its roof, well lighted with glass, covering nearly an acre. The moulds are formed, of fine black sand and charcoal, by patent machinery which requires no great degree of trained skill, and which is frequently entrusted to boys. The pig iron is melted with coke in four large furnaces, which are cylindrical, with cupolas, and are constructed with drop bottoms. As the furnaces are tapped from time to time the molten iron is received in open vessels mounted upon wheels to run up and down along the tramways for conveyance from end to end of the building. They deliver the liquid metal, ladled out for instant use, to the workmen tending the moulds ranged upon low tables right and left of the tramway. The metal is chilled at once by jets of cold water spurted up from below against the under side of the mould, as soon as the metal is poured in. The cover of the mould is lifted, and the casting is removed. A process called rumbling is next undergone, by the friction of the ploughshare among pieces of coke in a revolving barrel, to give it more smoothness of surface; but it is rarely necessary to trim off the edges of a casting. The sharpening is effected by powerful grindstones. Malleable cast iron is produced here, for various purposes; and a hardened or annealed iron having some of the properties of steel, for those parts of the frames of steam-ploughs and other implements which need both strength and lightness. It is obtained by mixing white and mottled iron in a crucible like that of a Sheffield steel refinery, free from sulphur; and the castings are baked in close pans, with ground hematite iron ore and manganese, during a whole week, passing through a series of chambers of graduated heat, and thence gradually cooling. The forging department, in which hundreds of blacksmiths are employed, with attendant "strickers" to wield the hammers when the bar iron is hot, besides steam-hammers for the heavier work, is equally well arranged. In the fitting shop, where the different parts of a plough or other implement are joined together, the perfectly systematic method of construction here followed shows itself to great advantage. Adjoining this is the painting-shop, where all the articles manufactured by Messrs. Howard are painted blue, of the same uniform tinge. The steam-engines working a great deal of machinery in the establishment are of superior make; and the principal engine, a large compound vertical one, with a high-pressure and a low-pressure cylinder, is inclosed in a glass room, so that its working may be seen from outside. The machinery includes lathes of every kind, and capable of turning pieces of any size, from half an inch up to 6 ft. or 8 ft. diameter, with appliances for shaping, planing, drilling, screwing, and tapping. Besides the manufacture of agricultural implements, Messrs. Howard carry on that of their patent tubular safety boilers, which can be applied to steam-engines for different purposes.

On Monday the proceedings at Bedford in connection with the annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England commenced with the trial of implements, including drills, horse hoes, manure-distributors, waggons, carts, and movable huts. In the first-named there are twelve sections, in horse-hoes five, in manure-distributors two, in waggons and carts ten, and in movable huts two. The judges are, for drills, horse-hoes, and manure-distributors, Major Grantham, Messrs. John Hicken, J. W. Kimber, J. D. Ogilvie, T. P. Outhwaite, and N. Savidge; Waggons, carts, and huts, Messrs. J. Coleman, G. Turnbull, and J. Wheatley; miscellaneous articles and special prizes, Messrs. Henry Cantrell, J. Ford, and J. Helmsley. The president of the year is Mr. Edward Holland, and the following gentlemen act as stewards:—Live stock, Mr. Ridley, M.P., Mr. R. Leeds, the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., and Mr. Wakefield; implements, Mr. Booth, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Jabez Turner, and Mr. Bowen Jones; for finance and showyard receipts, Lord Bridport, Colonel Kingscote, M.P., Mr. Davies, Mr. Randall, and Mr. Torr; for forage, Mr. C. Stephenson; and for general arrangement of the show, Mr. Brandreth Gibbs. This day (Saturday) the implement-yard is opened to the public. On Monday, when the judges of stock commence their work, the entire yard will be thrown open from nine o'clock in the morning till seven at night, and will continue to Friday, when the show closes. The general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society will be held on Tuesday.

The Board of Trade returns for June show that the total declared value of exports for the month was £19,367,613, which was £92,470 less than in June, 1873, and £856,008 less than in June, 1872. The total value of the imports for the month was £34,124,424, and this was an increase of £8,182,305 compared with June, 1873, and of £4,299,761, when contrasted with the corresponding period of 1872.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 9.

This week the intrigues of the Bonapartists have been supplanted by the pretensions of the Legitimist party; for, following upon the Duc de Laroche-foucauld-Bisaccia's proposition for the restoration of the Monarchy came a manifesto from "the King" himself, making a final—and an unavailing—effort to overthrow what he terms "the barrier of prejudice" which still separates him from the French nation. The document is couched in spirited, and at times even eloquent, language; but, far from promoting his cause, it will probably have deprived the Count de Chambord of his very last chance of mounting the throne of his ancestors. It contains a disdainful allusion to the Second Empire, which it characteristically terms "one of those Governments of fortune which promise a golden age and lead to an abyss," but makes no mention of the question of the flag which caused the failure of last autumn's agitation for a Monarchical restoration. A mere glance at the document, however, suffices to show that it is practically an emphatic retention of all that the *drapeau blanc* may be taken to symbolise. "I would not support," says the Count, "those barren Parliamentary struggles from which the Sovereign too often issues powerless and weakened. And if I reject the formula of foreign importation, which all our national traditions repudiate, with its King who reigns but does not govern, I feel that in doing so I am in perfect harmony with the immense majority of the country, which understands none of these fictions and is tired of these falsehoods. A Frenchman, I am ready now as before. The House of France is sincerely and loyally reconciled. Rally confidently behind it. . . . Is it not time to restore to our country, with her venerable Royalty, prosperity, security, dignity, and grandeur; and with this long train of benefits those fruitful liberties which you will never obtain without it?"

This manifesto was originally published by the Count's own private organ, the *Union*, and the Cabinet, doubtless, feeling that it set at defiance a decision of the Sovereign Assembly placing the executive power in Marshal MacMahon's hands for seven years, at once issued an *arrêté*, suspending that journal for fifteen days for what was termed its anti-septennatist policy. This energetic act enraged the Legitimist party beyond measure, and on Saturday M. Lucien Brun formally asked of M. de Fourton, Minister of the Interior and virtual head of the Cabinet, whether it was on account of M. de Chambord's manifesto that the journal in question had been suspended. The reply he received being equivalent to an admission in the affirmative, after consultation with his colleagues of the Extreme Right, he demanded to interpellate the Cabinet concerning the different clauses of the suspensory *arrêté*, and the Assembly at once gave its consent.

Between Saturday and Tuesday—on which latter day it had been fixed that the interpellation should take place—the greatest agitation prevailed at Versailles, and rumours apropos of a coalition between the Left and the Extreme Right, with the view of overthrowing the Ministry, were afloat. The Cabinet was certainly in a difficult position, as the only deputies on whose votes it could for certain count were those of the Right Centre and the Bonapartist group. To ensure the success of the Government it was necessary that it should win over a certain number of deputies of the Left Centre, and every species of cajolery was employed by M. de Fourton and his energetic Under-Secretary of State, M. Baragnon, with the view of attaining this result. At the eleventh hour the Duc de Broglie—whom the Extreme Right to-day reproach with having formally stated, last November, that the prolongation of the Marshal's powers would be but the prelude to a Monarchical restoration—came to the assistance of his successors. The plan which he proposed was somewhat ingenious. It consisted in bringing forward the report of the Committee on M. de Laroche-foucauld's proposition for the re-establishment of the Monarchy at the same time as the interpellation, so as to include it in the discussion to which the latter would give rise. In this case a vote against the Cabinet would imply one in favour of the restoration of Henri V., and the Left would either have to abstain or to join the Government party. Clever as the plan was, it fell through, owing to the Assembly deciding on Tuesday to discuss the interpellation (the debate upon which, owing to various circumstances, was postponed until the morrow) by itself, prior to dealing with M. de Laroche-foucauld's proposition.

At Wednesday's sitting M. Lucien Brun, after reading the manifesto of the Comte de Chambord from the tribune, attacked the Ministry for its hostility to the Legitimist party, its complacency towards the Bonapartists, and its indulgence in regard to those journals which had advocated a military coup-d'état. "We are entitled," continued he, "to propose the Monarchy. What would happen if our proposition had a majority here? The King would confront the Marshal; they would both confront the Assembly; and all three would act on the face of history. Do you believe the vote of Nov. 20 would prevent the King from ascending the throne? One day you will remember that the French Monarchy alone can give you alliances beyond the powers of chance governments. This is why I ask for an explanation of the blow aimed at the document I have just read."

M. de Fourton replied, asserting that it was the duty of the Government to protect the Marshal's powers, and that it was inopportune to reproach it with indulgence towards certain parties at a time it was making domiciliary visits, ordering an important prosecution, and directing the prefects to proceed with severity against the Radical committees. After some remarks from M. Ernoul, a former Minister, M. Lucien Brun proposed an order of the day expressive of the Assembly's regret of the use made by the Government of the powers given it by the state of siege against the press. M. Paris, a Bonapartist deputy, next volunteered a motion, by the terms of which the Assembly pledged itself to defend energetically the Marshal's powers, and to reserve the discussion of the Constitutional laws—an order of the day which General de Cussy stated the Ministry was ready to accept. The votes in favour of M. Brun's proposition, eighty in number, comprised mainly those of the Extreme Right, 379 deputies voting against it. M. Paris's order of the day was also negatived by 368 votes to 330. This was equivalent to a Ministerial defeat, and after the temporary adjournment of the Assembly the order of the day, pure and simple, proposed by General Changarnier was carried by 339 votes to 315. The Assembly now awaits a message from the Marshal, who, it is understood, will not accept the resignation of the Ministry, which is inevitable.

The Assembly has been busy with the new law regulating municipal elections, definitively voting it, on Tuesday, by a majority of 228 in a House of 696 members. The age qualifying to vote has been maintained at twenty-one, and to take part in the elections of any commune it is necessary to have resided in it for two years. It is not yet known when the Casimir-Périer and Lambert Ste. Croix propositions will

come on for discussion. The former has found a fresh adherent in the person of M. de Laverne, and important and influential member of the Right Centre—formerly one of its vice-presidents—and it is expected that this example will influence the votes of many of his colleagues. The Marquis de Castellane has brought forward a bill proposing the immediate discussion of the financial laws, and the postponement of the constitutional measures until after the recess of the Assembly, which he suggests should extend from the end of the present month until December next. There is very little chance of this proposition being entertained.

M. de Goulard, whose serious illness was mentioned last week, is dead. Nearly 400 deputies were present at his funeral, which took place at Versailles, on Monday, when an oration was delivered over the grave by the Duc Decazes, who spoke of the deceased as a great citizen, who had always inspired his friends with confidence and his enemies with respect. Having given a sketch of M. de Goulard's career, the Duke concluded by expressing the hope that his example would not be lost, and added that the Assembly would best honour his memory by forgetting their dissensions, and uniting their efforts to assure their country's welfare—an appeal which, in these days of party passion, will inevitably remain without effect.

SPAIN.

Generals Zabala and Moriones were welcomed with great enthusiasm at the camp of the northern army. Several changes have been made in the command of divisions. Generals Echague and Martinez Campos have been invalided. A despatch from Estella mentions that a grand review was held on Thursday week at the Carlist head-quarters, when 18,000 men appeared under arms. There were thousands of spectators, and the reception given to Don Carlos and his consort was enthusiastic. Bilbao is in imminent danger of a second siege, a detachment of Carlists having commenced a blockade on the land side. Another detachment has penetrated into the province of Santander, and the Northern Railway is considered in danger. Don Alphonso, with 5000 infantry and 500 cavalry, attacked Teruel, in Aragon, but, after having burnt a suburb of the town, the Carlists were repulsed by the Republican troops. A Madrid telegram states that the Pope has sent his blessing by telegraph to the Republican army and the chaplains of the regiments.

Mr. Arthur Haselden, an English merchant, has been captured by brigands in the Sierra Morena, and a considerable ransom is demanded for his release.

PORTUGAL.

Elections for a new Chamber of Deputies have begun, and it is expected that they will pass over without any disturbance.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Weimar on Monday afternoon for Coblenz. His Majesty was to leave Coblenz on Thursday for the island of Mainau. He will start thence on Sunday, via Munich, where dinner will be served, for Salzburg. On the 14th the Emperor will pay a visit to the Empress of Austria at Ischl, proceeding on the 16th to Gastein.

Prince Frederick William and Prince Henry, the eldest sons of the German Imperial Prince, are at Scheveningen, where they will stay four weeks.

Prince Bismarck arrived at Kissingen on Saturday morning from Berlin, and was received by the civil and military authorities. The King of Bavaria had placed a Royal carriage at his service, in which he drove to his quarters. A great crowd assembled to cheer him as he passed through Leipsic.

In the Lower House of the Bavarian Diet, on Tuesday, the War Budget was approved, with the deduction of about one-eighth of the estimate. In the course of the debate on this subject the Minister of War emphatically maintained that it is necessary for Bavaria to fulfil her obligation to keep up her forces on the footing of other German armies.

It is positively announced that the introduction of the Imperial coinage law in Prussia is fixed for Jan. 1, 1875. The law will then come into force for the public treasuries and the general commerce of the country.

The Geographical Society of Berlin, appreciating the assistance afforded by the Viceroy of Egypt to the latest German expedition in Africa, as well as geographical science in general, has elected the Khedive an honorary member.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Minister of Public Worship, Herr Trefort, has resigned, in consequence of a defeat in the Lower House.

One of the first conclusions arrived at by the International Sanitary Conference at Vienna is that cholera is only endemic in India, whence it has spread over Europe. Dr. Dickson gave an account of the regulations against cholera adopted by the Indian Government.

DENMARK.

A Ministerial crisis still prevails, as General Hafner has been unable to form a Cabinet.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor left Juenheim on Monday morning, and arrived at Weimar at five o'clock in the afternoon with the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who had gone to Eisenach to meet his Majesty. On his journey from Weimar the Emperor made a short stay at Dresden. He was received at the station by the King and Queen of Saxony. An accident happened to the Emperor and the King while they were driving through the streets of Dresden on Tuesday. Their horses took fright and ran away, and the Emperor jumped out of the carriage, but the King retained his seat. The horses were soon stopped, and no harm was done. Shortly afterwards the Emperor left for Warsaw.

An Imperial ordinance has been issued at St. Petersburg decreeing a reform of the high-class schools.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of his accession to the throne, which fell on the 25th ult. He has sent a letter of a very complimentary character to the Khedive, pressing him to pay a visit to Constantinople this summer.

Cabouly Pasha, the Ambassador at Vienna, has been appointed Prefect of Constantinople. He is succeeded at Vienna by Rashid Pasha.

Sadyk Pasha has been relieved of his functions as Director of Indirect Taxation, and is succeeded by Ghalib Bey.

Mehmed Rushdi, Governor of Aleppo, has exchanged posts with the Governor of Hedjaz.

Baron Werther, the new German Minister to the Porte, has arrived at Constantinople.

The telegraph cable from Odessa to Constantinople is open to the public.

AMERICA.

Last Saturday, being the anniversary of American independence, was observed as a holiday throughout the States.

Mr. Jewell, the Minister in St. Petersburg, has accepted the office of Postmaster-General.

At New Orleans a favourable report is given of the cotton crop. It is said to be in fair condition, though backward.

The great bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, costing 9,000,000 dols., was opened last Saturday.

The Cheyenne, Comanche, and Kiowa Indians, who are able to muster 3000 men, threaten war, and will, it is feared, attack the settlements. Troops have been ordered to proceed to defend the threatened districts. The United States troops have had an engagement with the Sioux Indians in Wyoming Territory. The latter had 53 killed and wounded, while the troops lost only three killed.

Notice to terminate the treaty of commerce between the United States and Belgium has been given by the Washington Government. It will consequently expire on July 1 next, after seventeen years' operation.

INDIA.

Lord Northbrook telegraphs from India an abstract of Sir Richard Temple's last report, dated the 30th ult., respecting the state of affairs in the famine districts. The account of the crops generally appears good, and the store of Government grain will last till December, but there is no rice in the market. It is expected that the number of persons seeking relief will increase unless sufficient relief works are kept open; but no cases of starvation or extreme distress are known, and every village is frequently inspected. One more death from famine had brought up the number of fatal cases to twenty-four.

Favourable reports of the state of affairs in the Indian famine districts were telegraphed from Calcutta yesterday week. There has been a rainfall of 15 in. since May 1; the crops are stated to be excellent; the necessity for giving relief and employment on relief works has greatly diminished, and the general condition of the people is said to be good everywhere.

A Calcutta telegram of Wednesday, received through Reuter's agency, states that the number of persons employed on the relief works is now reduced to 750,000, besides 478,000 who are receiving charitable relief. One hundred and forty thousand tons of Government grain have been consumed, and 200,000 are left available.

A Calcutta telegram in Tuesday's *Times* announces that the Sultan of Lahej died at Al Howta on Saturday.

A Postal Congress is to be held at Berne in September.

Signor Vianesi has had the knighthood of the Order of Leopold conferred on him by the King of the Belgians.

There have been riots in Pisa and in some of the towns of the Romagna, on account of the price of bread. The military have been called out, and several persons have been arrested.

A destructive fire has occurred at Gibraltar, on the south side of the rock. Though five regiments turned out to assist in subduing it, it swept over three quarters of a mile of the suburbs.

The South Australian Parliament has voted £30,000 for assisted and £5000 for free emigration. Domestic servants are said to be much wanted in the colony.

The next congress of the Old Catholics is to be opened on Sept. 6, at Freiburg-in-Breisgau. Members of other Christian Churches will, as on former occasions, be invited, and English, American, and Russian sympathisers are expected.

The *Japan Mail* says an unusually severe fire occurred at Kioto on the 10th ult. A very large number of houses (the official report fixes the number at 1600) was destroyed, and some lives were lost.

A Constantinople telegram announces the destruction by fire of the town of Tenedos, in Anatolia, with the exception of ten houses. The British vessels stationed off Bashika rendered prompt assistance.

Riots have broken out at Phanari, in Livadia, in consequence of the discovery of the body of a Greek child in the sea, and the ignorant belief that the child had been sacrificed in the religious rites of the Jews.

The King of Holland arrived at Ostend on Sunday afternoon, with the intention of remaining for a portion of the bathing season. The King of the Belgians left Brussels on Sunday for Ostend.

In receiving the members of the Pontifical Academies of Fine Arts, who waited upon him on Sunday to thank him for his protection, the Pope expressed his regret that he could not, under present circumstances, render that protection as efficacious as formerly.

The Parliament at the Cape opened on May 27, and the Governor announced that the colonial revenue had increased by more than £300,000 within the last three years, and that the Government proposes to construct 800 miles of railway, at a cost of four or five millions sterling.

A despatch from Gibraltar describes the nature of the insurrection at Tangiers. The mountaineers, not approving of a newly-appointed bashaw, have descended in force into the plains, and threaten to invest the town. They have sent word to the chiefs of all the surrounding villages that their crops will be burnt if they attempt to support the bashaw.

Advices from Cape Coast Castle state that King Coffee has on several occasions asked for permission to buy ammunition, but that this has been refused. He is said to suffer much from the revolt of tribes previously tributary to him, but is determined to make them return to their allegiance. He contemplates removing his capital.

A deputation, representing the Fiji committee of the Aborigines Protection Society, and including several members of Parliament and well-known colonists, waited, yesterday week, upon Lord Carnarvon with a memorial in favour of the annexation of the Fiji Islands. His Lordship answered that within the past few days the Government had received fresh communications on the question, and was now actively engaged in its consideration.

The following is a list of the ships and numbers of emigrants forwarded to New Zealand by the agent-general for that colony during the month of June last:—For the province of Otago: The *Parsee*, with 385; the *Tweed*, with 638; and the *Christian*, M'Anslund, with 349. For Canterbury: The *Cathcart*, with 476; the *Canterbury*, with 484; the *Meropé*, with 331; and the *Gutenberg* (from Hamburg), with 150. For Wellington: The *Cartvale*, with 418; and the *Douglas*, with 465. For Auckland: The *Oxford*, 432. Total, 4128. Total for the half year ended June 30, 21,400.

The whole of the expedition for observing the transit of Venus, with the exception of the Egyptian party, which will leave in October next, have departed from England. The various stations are Honolulu, Owhyhee, and Atoai, in the Sandwich Islands; Kerguelin, Rodriguez, Cairo (the central station), and New Zealand. At the main stations views of the transit will be taken with the photoheliograph; the dry process which will be adopted is that perfected by Captain Alney, R.E., who accompanies the Egyptian party, and who has had the training of the photographers attached to the expedition. The various parties have thus early left for their respective stations for the purpose of fixing and testing their instruments and making the systematic observations necessary to establish the exact latitude and longitude of each station.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Jonas, the Governor of Newgate, has been presented with a testimonial by the officials of the prison on the occasion of his retirement from the post he has so long filled.

Mr. William Henry Monk, organist and director of the choir in King's College, London, has been elected to the Professorship of Vocal Music in the same college, vacant by the resignation of Mr. John Hullah.

On Wednesday evening the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Conduit-street, were well filled by the ladies and gentlemen who had accepted the invitation of the president and council for the annual conversazione.

The executors of the late Miss Mary Gray Ratray have, with the approval of the Court of Chancery, forwarded £300 to the council of the Charity Organisation Society, being part of a legacy of £20,000 left to the charities of the metropolis.

A deputation from the council of the Social Science Association waited upon the Earl of Derby, on Tuesday, to present a memorial urging the necessity of providing better securities for the property of British subjects engaged in intellectual labours in foreign countries than at present exist.

The Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple have appointed Mr. Edward Middleton Barry, R.A., to act as architect in respect of new buildings which they are about to erect at the southern end of Harcourt-buildings, facing the Thames Embankment. Similar buildings are projected by the Middle Temple Benchers.

The sixteenth annual grand archery meeting has been held, this week, at the Crystal Palace. This competition grows in public favour, and with the fine weather there has been a numerous gathering in the archery grounds attached to the palace. Prizes amounting to upwards of £100 were offered. The lady competitors numbered nearly forty.

Sir Charles Reed last Saturday opened the new schools which have been erected by the board at the Jamaica Level, facing the western entrance to Southwark Park. The schools are well built and commodious, and are capable of containing upwards of 1000 children. The cost of the new buildings, with the land, of which a considerable portion has been laid out in playgrounds, is over £8000.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have given £25 each to the funds of the Infant Nursery and Mission-Room, for the children of seamen and others, Wellclose-square, opened by their Royal Highnesses on Tuesday, the 23rd ult. The Merchant Taylors' Company have also given 20 gs. to the same charity. The Infant Nursery is in connection with St. Paul's, Dock-street, of which the Rev. Dan Greatorex is Vicar.

It appears from a Parliamentary return obtained by Mr. Dixon that the total cost to the nation of the South Kensington Museum, from its commencement to the end of the financial year 1873-4, was £1,191,709. The cost of purchases made for the museum has been £281,762, of which £30,220 has been for reproductions, plaster casts, &c., £38,642 for the art-library, and £18,009 for the educational and scientific collections.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, a proposal for widening the narrow part of Mare-street, Hackney, was submitted, and a deputation from the district attended to support it. The estimated cost of the improvement is £22,000. By-laws for the maintenance of order in Leicester-square were adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the Home Secretary for approval.

At the meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Buxton, by twenty-six votes to five, to increase the number of visitors in those divisions where each visitor has on an average a larger number of children under his charge than 3000, and where the schools are suitable and not full. This determination will, it is estimated, involve an additional annual expenditure of £4500.

A remarkably handsome silver-gilt chalice has been manufactured by Messrs. H. J. Lias and Son for the Sisters, St. Peter's, Kilburn, as a memorial of the late foundress, Mrs. Lancaster. The chalice is adorned with a cross formed by thirty diamonds, having an emerald in the centre, and with over a hundred pearls and garnets, and numerous opals, rubies, emeralds, turquoises, diamonds, and amethysts, tastefully set.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 93,454, of whom 33,085 were in workhouses and 60,369 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 6575, 10,827 and 28,223 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 603, of whom 333 were men, 173 women, and 47 children under sixteen.

The Dean of Westminster will preside at the annual meeting of the members and friends of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, which will be held, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., in the great hall of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. The Duke of Westminster has granted permission to the club and union to hold the annual fête of their affiliated institutions in the beautiful grounds of Clevedon Park, near Maidenhead. It will be held on the Bank holiday, Aug. 3.

At the usual meeting, on Monday, of the executive committee of the Bengal Famine Fund the Lord Mayor reported that the subscriptions received now exceed £122,000. It was resolved to allow the balance on hand to accumulate until it reached £10,000, when a remittance of that amount should be made to Calcutta. Sir George Campbell, in commenting on the very favourable intelligence received from India, recommended that the lists be kept open, as, after the famine, there might be a good deal of pauperism left, which would furnish deserving subjects of relief.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Charing-cross, was held in the board-room, yesterday week. In the absence of Lord Hylton, the president, the chair was taken by Mr. D. Barclay Chapman. The secretary reported that during the past year 9513 new patients received the benefits of the hospital, and that 2000 operations had been performed by the surgeons. The amount received in support of the hospital from all sources was £1034, while the expenditure was £1551. Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman of committee, the treasurer, and the medical officers.

Women's suffrage was discussed at the annual meeting of the society for the promotion of that movement, which was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Monday. Mr. Forsyth, M.P., presided. The report looked hopefully to the fact that there are many new members in the present Parliament who are favourable to women's suffrage, and the chairman expressed himself of opinion that the cause was never so near its accomplishment as it is now. It seemed to be the general opinion that the proviso in Mr. Forsyth's bill excluding married women from the franchise should be withdrawn. Miss Frances Power Cobbe, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Mrs. M'Laren, and Miss I. Tod were amongst the speakers.

The President and Council of the Royal Academy of Arts had their annual reunion, at Burlington House, on Thursday week.

Colonel Lane Fox has added to the art-treasures deposited in the Bethnal-green Museum his extensive and valuable ethnological collection of curiosities. It embraces the rudest implements of the pre-historic era, and the earliest efforts of American and Australian savages, and it brings down the progress of ethnological history to the scientific tools and implements of modern times. The collection is intended not only for exhibition, but also for instruction, and it is intended to deliver lectures on the subject of ethnological study at the museum to working men on Saturday evenings. The opening of the collection was accompanied by a gathering of members of the Anthropological Institute to hear a lecture by Colonel Lane Fox illustrative of the objects in the collection.

There were 2244 births and 1336 deaths registered in London last week, the former being 51 and the latter 77 below the average. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in each of the two preceding weeks had been equal to 19 per 1000, rose last week to 21. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 333 and 336, declined to 322 last week, and were 16 below the average. There were 2 deaths from small-pox, 23 from measles, 31 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 28 from whooping-cough, and 26 from different forms of fever. The deaths from fever were fifteen below the average, and included 11 certified as typhus, 11 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as simple continued fever. The deaths from diarrhoea, which had been 22, 33, 56, and 68 in the four preceding weeks, further rose to 86 last week, which were, however, 8 below the average. The mean temperature was 61.8 deg. last week.

The Committee of the House of Lords has passed the bill for the completion by an independent company of the Inner Circle Railway by a line from the Metropolitan Railway north of Aldgate to the Metropolitan District Railway in Cannon-street, including the construction of a new street from Eastcheap into Fenchurch-street, and the widening of that street to Aldgate. By clauses in the bill and in aid of the undertaking, the Metropolitan Board of Works are to subscribe £370,000, and the City Commissioners of Sewers £130,000. By means of this line the Great Western, the Midland, and Great Northern Companies will obtain access, by way of Moor-gate-street, to the Mansion House station of the District Company. There will be three stations on the line—one in Cannon-street, at the terminus of the South-Eastern Railway Company, with facilities for interchange of passenger traffic under cover; another at the corner of Eastcheap and Gracechurch-street, and the third at Aldgate.

The third annual evening fête at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, was held on Wednesday night. The principal avenue leading from the entrance at York-gate to the conservatory was festooned with opal lamps along each side, all the paths intersecting the twenty acres of gardens were covered in by awnings and lighted with lamps of various colours, while the flower-beds and the ornamental vases throughout the grounds were also surrounded and lit up with similar lamps. Chains of globes fringed other parts of the gardens, which were further illuminated by the electric light displayed from the summit of the anemometer tower, and at intervals by coloured fires. The Duke and Duchess of Teck were among the company, who numbered between 9000 and 10,000. The grounds were not closed until long after midnight. The band of the 2nd Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. Winterbottom, played in the open grounds; that of the Coldstreams, conducted by Mr. Fred Godfrey, in the Conservatory; and the Royal Artillery band, under the charge of Mr. Smith, in the exhibition tent.

Lord Selborne having consented to accept the office of president of the Legal Education Association (in the room of Mr. Baron Amplett, raised to the bench in the Court of Exchequer), was elected at the annual meeting of the association held in the Middle Temple Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The association proposes to deal not only with the design of a general school of law, but with the constitution and government of the Inns of Court, and with that view a draught of a bill has been prepared, the second reading of which will be moved by the president. The movement from the outset has been wholly removed from the sphere of party politics, and the association has succeeded in creating a strong and almost unanimous public feeling in favour of a broad and comprehensive scheme for the teaching of law. It has also received the countenance and support of the leading lawyers and statesmen of the day. The donations received by the association towards the expense of maintaining the movement have amounted to nearly £400 within the last six months. Lord Selborne, in presiding at the meeting on Wednesday, recommended several reforms in the system of studying for the Bar; and said that he intends to introduce into Parliament this Session bills for the reconstitution of the Inns of Court and the establishment of a general school for legal education.

PROMENADE CONCERT IN PARIS.

The display of personal and social pretensions is the most serious business of life in the French metropolis. A phrase has been invented for the express purpose of describing this master passion of our Continental neighbours. It is called in their language the *besoin de paraître*. The indulgence costs both time and money; they must have fine clothes, fine airs, fine titles, and social promenades in fine weather. Almost every man and woman of the upper and middle classes, except the few despised laborious scholars, artists, or public servants, wish to be ranked among the *beau monde*. Those who come within its pale are not content with less than being admired and envied as the *élite*, or the *crème de la crème*. So much the better for tailors and milliners, and several other classes of town tradesmen, with the many skilful hands they employ. The more exclusive votaries of fashionable elegance have lately found themselves unable to endure the vulgar crowd in the Bois de Boulogne, or that which throngs the Grand Avenue of the Champs Elysées. A reserved space around the pavilion erected for the instrumental musicians of the Concert Besselièvre is now the favoured resort of these superfine Elysians. It serves well enough for the display of ladies' new hats and shawls, and the costly trimmings of their dresses. Arm-in-arm with such a moving show of drapery, mercery, and millinery, the core of which is only a woman, the gentleman who is supposed to pay for its maintenance has to walk in this afternoon promenade, and to receive the congratulations of his sincere friends.

Wednesday week being speech day at Haileybury College, there was a large and fashionable gathering. The proceedings in the great school-room having been brought to an end, the company adjourned to the hall, where they were entertained by the Head Master, nearly 300 guests sitting down. In addition to other University distinctions, the pupils of Haileybury gained, during the last twelve months, eight scholarships—four at Oxford and four at Cambridge.



FASHIONABLE PROMENADE AND CONCERT IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES, PARIS.



"LE Puits qui parle." BY A. VELY.
FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The subject of Home Rule, so far as Parliament is concerned, is, for the present, matter of history, and as history it will be treated here. It was supposed that The O'Donoghue would have resumed the adjourned debate; but when it was called on he was for the moment absent, and there was a score of candidates for the hearing. Out of these Mr. MacCarthy was chosen, and he signified that he should deal with the question in hand philosophically. He gave a new interpretation to the word; for, so far from being "musical as is Apollo's lute," he was dull, and tremendously lengthy. Once in his life the great Duke of Wellington was induced by a jovial Port Admiral at Portsmouth to smoke a pipe, and, on being asked how he managed to hear it, he replied that he knew it must come to an end some time or other. Similar comfort was probably felt by Mr. MacCarthy's hearers; for they knew that even a philosophical speech must have a termination, however remote. Anon, The O'Donoghue got the floor, and, so to speak, washed his hands of Home Rule (anyone who remembers a frequent gesture of the hon. gentleman will understand the appropriateness of the phrase). But he did more; for he covered the question and its patrons with sarcasm, bitterness, ridicule, exhibiting a vocabulary of elegant abuse which was most profuse. The House was thin, and even Irish members were at a minimum number; but those who were there writhed, gnashed their teeth, as it were—at any rate, exhibited all signs of rage and indignation which were possible to be displayed in a sitting posture. It is to be presumed that The O'Donoghue has no intention at present of visiting Ireland, and Tipperary in particular. A touching episode occurred in the course of the evening. Mr. Roebuck had several times been an eager competitor for audience, and, having at last succeeded, began a speech which was evidently so composed as to be a rasping of Home Rule. He had not, however, spoken for more than two or three minutes when he paused, made an effort to articulate, waved his hands in the air, and, faintly murmuring "My force has failed me!" sank back into his seat. This recalled to memory a like event when, ten years ago, he began to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the conduct of the Crimean War. Oftentimes early in the debate Mr. Lowe eagerly leaped from his seat, but it was not until late that he got his opportunity. Perhaps it was thought that he was about, as his manner has been of late, to separate himself from his ex-colleagues and to answer Lord Hartington's decided speech against Home Rule. But his ingenuity in disappointing curiosity asserted itself, and he also spoke against the motion, and he put the subject into many new lights, and evinced himself, as ever, a master of slashing argument. When Mr. O'Connor Power (who has in the very brief space during which he has sat in the House made a position) rose, there came from the Ministerial side loud cries of "Spoke!" and ironical laughter. As Mr. Power had not spoken there was a mystery, which, however, was explainable by the fact that that gentleman's speech had, in common with those of several other Irish members, appeared in an Irish newspaper, as if it had been delivered. It was hard on Mr. Power, and marred his present speech, which, of course, was not that which had been printed. Mr. Disraeli was more argumentative and less bantering than usual, though he was quite effective. A scene occurred after him, which cynical people would say was rather Irish; for, when the division was imminent, there arose, like a spectre, a Milesian Baronet with whom the House is very familiar, who, at considerable length, proved that it is possible for a man to pour out a flood of words without stint or pause, and yet not utter one complete sentence, to make not the remotest allusion to the subject in hand, and altogether to produce a rhetorical hotch-potch which could only have been the issue of a bewildered fancy and a temporarily devious brain.

Ireland having had her Parliamentary "innings," Scotland soon after went in. The Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill being the theme, the debate was, of course, opened by the Minister for Scotland; and if the design of the Lord Advocate was to render the discussion unimpassioned and dull, his efforts were most creditable from that point of view. As Mr. Baxter stated that he had nothing to do with Presbyterianism in any form, he was doubtless impartial in dealing with the question, and he did so in his usual eager, fluent manner, and with plenty of apt illustration and suggestion. Early in the evening Mr. Gladstone had slipped in from behind the Speaker's chair and taken that unostentatious place on the first Opposition bench which he now affects. As his critics would, perhaps, say, even now he adopted a harassing and irritating course; for he rose at about twenty minutes before that charmed hour when the great majority of members depart for purposes of restoration, and he kept a large audience fasting until half an hour beyond the usual feeding-time. It may be said, parenthetically, that no notice was taken of him at his entrance, but when he presented himself to speak he was warmly cheered by the Liberals; and the Ministerialists paid him the compliment of crowding their benches. He began in a calm and subdued manner, but ere long he grew fervid, then half passionate, and then wholly impassioned. He made wild work with the bill, tossing about its details like a rhetorical haymaker. His peroration was glowingly eloquent, and altogether his speech was worthy of his best days, with the advantage of its containing less pleonasm, and being briefer than his past addresses.

With a hope, which proved baseless, of finishing the debate that night, the Prime Minister presented himself at the early hour of half-past eleven, and delivered a speech which was a masterpiece of wit, humour, and irony. The drollery was perhaps wrung out of physical pain, for he was very lame, from gout it is to be presumed; but with wonderful self-command he contrived to make even his countenance responsive to each witticism that he uttered. Obviously the reappearance of Mr. Gladstone acted as a stimulant on his sarcastic power, for he hardly touched the subject in hand, but the greater part of his speech was a "chaffing" (if the word may be allowed) of his rival's prolusion. Nothing could exceed the irony of his opening sentences, when with mock emotion he declared that he had "missed" Mr. Gladstone, and that the absence of that gentleman had seriously interfered with his conduct of the business of the House. The force of banter could no further go. Successful, in that it was amusing from first to last, as the speech was, it is just doubtful if it was exactly suitable to the seriousness of the subject in hand, and there may have been strange ideas of the dignity of Parliamentary discussion generated in the minds of the grave Scottish divines and elders who thronged the galleries as they heard every other sentence of the Prime Minister succeeded by that which is conventionally described in the chronicles as "roars of laughter." As has been said, the object of Mr. Disraeli's intervention so early in the discussion was not attained, for the adjournment of the debate was resisted with a tenacity and a pertinacity which are characteristics of Scotchmen when they are put on their mettle. In vain did the Premier assume an attitude of firm resistance, in vain did an obstinate expression clothe his countenance, perhaps helped by physical pain; the Thanes battled without yielding an inch, and at length Mr. Disraeli gave way. But he had his revenge, for he positively declined to allow the debate

to come on again for a week, when it will have certainly lost more than half its interest, and will probably become dry-as-dustical and beyond all hope of renewed ardency.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the subject of untrained teachers in the national schools was raised, and it was ascertained that a commissioner would represent England at the coming conference at Brussels. The Working Men's Dwellings Bill and the Apothecaries Act Amendment Bill were read the second time; the Conjugal Rights (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee; and the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was read the third time.

After some discussion, on Monday, Lord Carnarvon informed Lord Stanley of Alderley that it was not intended to institute an inquiry into the state of the administration of the Straits Settlements previous to November, 1873. Lord Chelmsford called attention to the education of naval cadets, and received from the Earl of Malmesbury the assurance that a Committee had been appointed to consider the subject. The second reading of the Glebe Land Sale Bill was moved by the Bishop of Carlisle; but, being opposed by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Portman, and Lord Selborne, the measure was eventually withdrawn. The Building Societies Bill was read the second time.

The Intoxicating Liquors Bill was taken in Committee on Tuesday; and, though some efforts were made to effect alterations in it, no material change was adopted, and it passed that stage. The report of amendments on the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill, the Bills of Sale Amendment Bill, and the Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation Bill were received and agreed to; the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5) Bill was passed through Committee; the Conjugal Rights (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill, the Apothecaries Act Amendment Bill, and the Alkali Act (1863) Amendment Bill were passed.

On Thursday the Factories (Health of Women, &c.) Bill and the Personation Bill were read the second time; the Building Societies Bill passed through Committee; and the following bills were read the third time and passed—viz., Leases and Sales of Settled Estates, Bills of Sale Amendment, and the Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At a morning sitting, yesterday week, the Irish Licensing Bill was taken in Committee and the Statute Law Revision Bill was read the third time. At the evening sitting Mr. C. Lewis submitted a resolution in favour of the reduction and early repeal of the income tax, the imposition of which, except in time of war or a great national emergency, it declared was unjust and impolitic. The motion was opposed by Mr. Grant-Duff, on the ground that it would be unjust and inexpedient to abolish the tax until some other direct tax could be substituted for it, and none such had yet been found. Mr. Hubbard, whilst objecting to the incidence of the tax, declined to vote for the motion, being of opinion that it would be better to leave this particular impost, with the general question of taxation, to be dealt with by the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer refused to accept the motion, on the ground that the Government ought not to be fettered by any premature declaration. The House negatived the resolution by 139 to 38, after which it went into Committee of Supply, and a vote of £139,041 for Greenwich Hospital and School was agreed to. Several clauses having been added to the Irish Licensing (No. 2) Bill, it was passed through Committee.

The principal proceeding on Monday was the consideration of the Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill on its second reading. There was a warm discussion, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli joining in it. The debate was adjourned till Monday. The Poor Law Amendment Bill was read the second time; the Chain Cables and Anchors Bill and the Rating Bill were read the third time and passed; the Wenlock Elementary Education Bill was passed through Committee; and the Hertford College (Oxford) Bill, as amended, was considered.

The Land Titles and Transfer Bill was, on Tuesday, discussed at length, on the motion for second reading, and eventually the motion was agreed to. The Real Property Vendors' and Purchasers' Bill and the Real Property Limitation Bill, and the Supreme Judicature Act Amendment Bill (which is to supplement the Judicature Bill of last Session) and the Court of Judicature (Ireland) Bill (the object of which is to give Ireland a similar Supreme Court of Judicature to that provided for Great Britain), were also read the second time.

Mr. Charles's Legal Practitioners Bill was, on Wednesday, read the second time; the Church-rates Abolition (Scotland) Bill, introduced by Mr. McLaren, was, after some discussion, withdrawn; and the order for the second reading of Mr. Mundella's Criminal Law Amendment Act (1871) Repeal Bill was discharged, Mr. Secretary Cross stating that it was his intention, on the completion of the report of the Labour Law Commission, to prepare and introduce next Session a measure which he thought would be likely to suit the views of all parties concerned. The Pier Harbour Orders Confirmation Bill, the Land Drainage Provisional Order Bill, and the Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Bill passed through Committee. Mr. Bourke obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to international copyright.

On Thursday Mr. Deakin took the oath and his seat for Launceston. In reply to a question from Sir Charles Legard on the subject of the reported fight between a dwarf and a bulldog at Hanley, Mr. Cross stated that, from the information which had reached him, he was induced to believe that the account given in a public newspaper of the affair was substantially correct. He had, therefore, given directions to make inquiries in the district as to the parties engaged in it, with a view to their prosecution. The Public Worship Regulation Bill occupied the attention of the House during the remainder of the night. Mr. Russell, Gurney moved its second reading. The right hon. the Recorder of London was followed by Mr. Hall, who moved, by way of amendment, a resolution declaring the inexpediency of proceeding further with the measure while the revision of the rubrics of the book of Common Prayer has by the advice of her Majesty been remitted to the Houses of Convocation of Canterbury and York. In the course of the discussion which followed Mr. Gladstone, in a lengthened speech, offered many objections to the bill.

Mr. Cawkwell was entertained at dinner, on Thursday week, by the chief officers of the railways of the United Kingdom; Mr. Allport, of the Midland Company, being in the chair. The opportunity was taken of presenting to Mr. Cawkwell a portrait of himself, which had been subscribed for by his hosts as a testimonial of their regard and esteem on his retirement from the management of the London and North-Western Railway. The portrait, admirable as a likeness and a work of art, is by Mr. J. Edgar Williams.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The two days at Stockbridge at the end of last week produced some very good racing, and, tempted by the beautiful weather, ladies mustered in such numbers that the inclosure had quite the appearance of the Ascot lawn on a small scale. Mr. Chaplin and Sir George Chetwynd achieved a triumph in the art of matchmaking, the latter's Libertine received 2 lb. from the Morna filly; betting was even, and a tremendous struggle for the last hundred yards resulted in a dead heat. Only two very moderate juveniles joined issue with Prince Charlie and Blenheim in the Stockbridge Cup. These old opponents met at level weights, and "Charlie's" attempt to wipe out his Ascot defeat naturally excited great interest. He waited on Blenheim till the distance, and then came away and won with absurd ease by a couple of lengths. So "the King enjoys his own again," and the result of the race at Ascot may be set down as one of those mysteries which occasionally occur in racing. The victory of Petition (5 st. 13 lb.) in the Beaufort Handicap had the effect of making her as good a favourite as anything for the Goodwood Stakes, and yet the performance will not bear pulling to pieces, for Bertram was the only one of her opponents possessed of any form, and he was conceding her no less than 41 lb. The accident to Hero, who split a pastern when galloping on the tan, last week, somewhat spoilt the interest in the Hurstbourne Stakes. The bad luck of the French stable this season has been truly heart-breaking, and this misfortune is especially to be deplored, as Hero won his solitary engagement like a thorough racehorse, and, moreover, is a very grand colt indeed, with great bone and substance. Up to the present time Gladiateur has been a failure as a sire, so can ill afford to lose the services of such a representative as Hero; and it will be remembered that in 1870, when Grand Coup, mother of his sons, was backed at short odds for the Derby, he also met with an accident, and was unable to run. Claremont, an own brother to Glendalmond, who cost 2000 gs. as a yearling, made his first appearance in this race. He is a very fine youngster indeed, and is already quite as big as Glendalmond; but either he cannot stay or he was not fit, for he died away at the half-distance, and Camballo won easily. Vasco di Gama looked fitter than at Ascot, but his roaring will not improve with age; and the colt by The Duke—Palm, a half-brother to Vauban, though bloodlike and handsome, is too short and small for the best company. On Friday Vasco di Gama cut up badly in the Mottisfont Stakes, which fell to Roland Graeme, and the Palm colt was last to Nevar in the rich Troy Stakes.

The glorious weather of last week still continued during the Newmarket July fixture; and, had the sport been a little better, the pleasant meeting "behind the Ditch" would have been one of the most enjoyable of the year. M. Lefevre's return to form appeared to give general satisfaction, and the tricolour was triumphant three times during Tuesday afternoon. Lord Falmouth also won a couple of races, with Ladylove and Dreadnought; and Camballo followed up his Stockbridge success by carrying off the July Stakes, in which Balfe looked very formidable till half way up the plantation, when he swerved right cross the course. Having noted that the first favourite won every race during the day, we may pass on to Wednesday, when there was a decided improvement in the size of the fields. Nine came out for the Beaufort Stakes, which was won cleverly by Pat (6 st. 3 lb.); and, as his weight for the Goodwood Stakes, including his penalty, will be only 5 st. 13 lb., he has found a good many backers. A sweepstakes over the New T.Y.C. produced a splendid finish between Slumber and Lady Glenorchy, the former, conceding 31 lb., getting up in the last two strides and winning by a head.

Alexandra Park seems specially adapted for the sale of blood stock, yet Messrs. Tattersall found great difficulty in disposing of eighty-eight lots there on Saturday last, and just half of them were sent back without changing hands. Of those that were sold, only Mr. Ellam's six made anything like good prices. They were all by Ethus, and averaged nearly 200 gs., a very fine filly from Persuasion (560 gs.) heading the lot. All Mr. Walker's horses in training were disposed of under Lord Exeter's conditions at Albert-gate on Monday last. Alpha, a two-year-old colt by Vespasian—Penance, was put down to John Day at 800 gs., and he also took Nevar (500 gs.) and Bank Note (350 gs.). G.P., a three-year-old gelding by General Peel—Danae, only fetched 61 gs., a sad falling off from the 1800 gs., which was given for him at the first Middle Park sale in 1872. Five of Sir Joseph Hawley's horses were sold the same afternoon; and it must have been pleasant for the Derby backers of Lepore to see him go for 27 gs. Messrs. Tattersall, as usual, have been very busy in the Park Paddocks at Newmarket this week. On Tuesday the stud of the late Mr. Alington came to the hammer, and sold very well indeed. A colt by Parmesan—Blue Bell (dam of King Victor, Suspicion, &c.) fetched 1200 gs., and a half-sister to Cachmere reached 560 gs. That speedy filly herself, though she is, of course, disqualified for all her engagements, and is to be returned at the end of her racing career, made no less than 800 gs. Eight of Mr. J. Radcliff's horses were also sold, the useful Queen's Huntsman (620 gs.) being the highest priced of the lot. Mr. Gee's annual sale of yearlings, which took place on Wednesday morning, was naturally the event of the week. Thirty-three out of his thirty-four were disposed of at the highly-remunerative average of 272 gs. As might have been expected, an own brother to Camballo, by Cambuscan—Little Lady, was the star of the party; and Porter took him, probably for Mr. Gretton, at 1500 gs. A grand chestnut by Adventurer—Stockade (1250 gs.) ran him pretty close; and a colt by King o' Scots—Lady Valentine (620 gs.), who is quite as promising as either of them, was third on the list.

Two splendid cricket-matches between the Gentlemen and Players have taken place during the last few days. At the Oval the amateurs won by 48 runs; but the Players had their revenge at Lord's, and scored a victory by two wickets. Lockwood's batting and Hill's bowling were decidedly the features of the professionals' play. In the two matches the latter took no less than eighteen wickets, three of them with consecutive balls, and clean bowled Mr. W. G. Grace three times; and Lockwood scored 67 (not out), 48, and 70. Mr. Buchanan was credited with fourteen of the Players' wickets, and Mr. Hornby's (18, 45, and 63) batting was very fine indeed.

A few days ago Mr. Henry Brine, of Tarrant Abbey Farm, Dorset, committed suicide in a paroxysm of madness at Wimborne Police-station, where he had been removed for safety. Last Saturday a respectably-dressed woman mounted the parapet of London Bridge, and threw herself into the river. She was got out and conveyed to Guy's Hospital, but all attempts to restore animation proved of no avail. At Rainford, Lancashire, Mr. W. B. Fletcher, a medical man, once in a fair position, but latterly given to drink, took off three or four glasses of nitric acid in succession. He immediately began to shriek with pain, but he died in a few moments. Intelligence reached Dublin, on Wednesday night, from the county of Waterford announcing that Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., committed suicide by shooting himself. Sir Richard was to have been one of the witnesses in a fishery case now being heard at Nenagh Assizes.



The Extra Supplement.

A DRAWING OF SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.

At the sale of a large number of sketches and drawings remaining after the death of the artist in the possession of his executors, some were purchased on behalf of the Proprietors of this Journal. Among these was the drawing of which a facsimile is now presented in our Extra Supplement, and which is that of the heads of three deer—a hind and two fawns, but the latter in an unfinished condition. Subjects of this kind, as all the world knows, were peculiarly cherished by Sir Edwin Landseer; and no painter of any age or country has ever approached him in their characteristic delineation. With regard to the habits of these animals, as exemplified in the drawing here before us, we take the following quotation from Dr. Duncan Forbes Macdonald's book, "Cattle, Sheep, and Deer," which explains the formation of those female herds, accompanied by the infant males under a year old, commonly seen in winter. "A hind's young do not desert their mother when they cease to suck, but continue to attend her as long as she lives. And as they in their turn—that is, the females among them—soon rear each of them a progeny to herself, she is often accompanied by many successive generations, who continue to resort together to the same haunts and parts of the forest for many years. Thus is a herd formed, and this herd is invariably headed by some patriarchal stag."

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barry, W. T., to be Vicar of Holme with Langford, Notts.
Birley, A.; Vicar of Bolton-le-Sands, Lancashire.
Collett, W. M.; Rector of Cromhall, Gloucestershire.
Duval, Philip Smith; Vicar of All Saints, Leeds.
Hodgson, J. J.; Vicar of Semperingham, Lincolnshire.
Leupolt, C. B.; Vicar of Brampton, Norfolk.
Lubbock, Herbert M., Vicar of All Saints, Cambridge; Hon. Canon of Ely.
Meredith, William Macdonald; Vicar of East Hagbourne, Didcot, Berks.
Moorhouse, James; Prebend of Caddington Major, in St. Paul's Cathedral.
Murray, J.; Rector of West Hailton, Lincolnshire.
Senior, John; Rector of Stanton, Gloucestershire.
Smith, J. C.; Vicar of King Sterndale, Buxton.
Swayne, Robert George, Rector of St. Edmund's; Canon of Salisbury.
White, Thomas; Vicar of Hambleden, Hants.
Yorke, Grantham Minton; Dean of Worcester.

The Ven. William Basil Tickell Jones, M.A., has been appointed Bishop of St. David's, in succession to Dr. Thirlwall, who recently resigned the see.

A concert in aid of the funds of the Church of Holy Trinity, Bessborough-gardens, Westminster, was given, under the direction of the organist, Mr. Joseph Monday, to a crowded audience, last week, at the schools of the parish. The programme was successfully carried out.

Within the last few days the internal beauty of St. Thomas's Church, Oldham, has been considerably increased by the insertion of richly-stained glass in memory of the late member for the borough, Mr. J. Platt. The window, which is of a superb and elaborate description, has been executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Grosvenor-street.

The Foresters of Court Swettenham have recently presented to their honorary treasurer, the Rev. Robert Blincoe, M.A., Rector of Swettenham, a costly silver insignia of the order, with other gifts, as an evidence of personal attachment, and to recognise the Rector's condescension and kindness in accepting office and materially advancing the interests of the court.

At a council meeting of the Association for Promoting the Reform of Convocation—Lord Lyttelton presiding—it was resolved that the time had come for organising a national movement to secure the union of the two provinces, with a better representation of the parochial and other clergy as well as of the laity. A public meeting of all Churchmen favourable to such a reform will be held in the autumn.

Both Houses of Convocation met on Tuesday. The rubrics were the subject of discussion in each assembly, and in the Lower House a committee was appointed to consider more especially those relating to ornaments and to the position of the celebrant at the communion service. On Wednesday the Upper House discussed a memorial presented by the Bishop of Lincoln relative to the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Purchas case. It was then resolved to appoint a committee to consider the ornaments rubric and report at next sitting. Pending the report of that committee, both Houses adjourned at an early hour.

On Wednesday the foundation-stone of an intended church, near Kennington Park, was laid by the Hon. C. L. Wood, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have given £500, and £2000 from the Bishop of London's Fund has been added. More than £5500 was collected by private effort. The new parish of St. Agnes has been separated from the parish of St. Paul, Lorrimer-square, Walworth; and the new ecclesiastical structure will be under the care of the Rev. T. B. Dover, as first Incumbent. A temporary church has been erected to accommodate 500 persons, and Wednesday morning was devoted to the opening services of this provisional building and laying the first stone of the forthcoming church.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. H. Broadbent, Scholar of Exeter, has been elected to a Fellowship in that college. Mr. Broadbent was placed in the first class by the classical moderation in Michaelmas Term, 1871, and in the first class by the final classical examiner in the present term. He also gained the Ireland Scholarship last year, and the Craven Scholarship in the present term, being one of the two candidates elected, they being bracketed equal.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed Mr. Joseph Prestwich, F.R.S., F.G.S., to the office of Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford, as successor to Professor Phillips.

The demyships and exhibition in Magdalen have been awarded as follows:—In classics: O. O'F. Wilde, Trinity, Dublin; G. T. Atkinson, St. Paul's School. In mathematics: A. W. Cave, Magdalen College School, exhibition; O. B. Martyn, Cambridge. Proxime accessit: J. Moore, Christ's Hospital. In natural science: H. P. Price, University, London; H. H. Robinson, Magdalen College School.

The following elections have been made at Worcester:—To classical scholarships: Mulgan, Christ's Hospital; Hutton, Magdalen College School. To natural science scholarships: Sanderson, Lancing. To Sir Thomas Cooke's Scholarship: Strawbridge, Bromsgrove School. To exhibitions: Tanqueray, St. Andrew's, Bradford; Gibson, Haileybury; Gorton, Worcester; Pockock.

Dr. J. H. Bennett has tendered his resignation of the professorship of Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, which he has held since 1848.

The Senate of the University of London, at a meeting last week, adopted the following amendment by 17 votes to 10, on a proposal to obtain a new charter enabling the University to confer degrees on women:—"That the Senate is desirous to extend the scope of the educational advantages now offered to women, but it is not prepared to apply for a new charter to admit women to its degrees."

Dr. J. Burdon Sanderson, F.R.S., has been appointed Jodrell Professor of Human Physiology at University College, London, in the room of Dr. Sharpey, resigned.

Thursday week was speech day at Harrow. The speeches were delivered in the old school-house, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Abercorn, the Archbishop of Dublin, Lord George Hamilton, and other distinguished guests. At three o'clock the Duke of Abercorn laid the foundation-stone of the new hall, in memory of John Lyon, the founder of the school. The building will cost £30,000. The list of University distinctions gained by Harrow men at Oxford and Cambridge within the last twelvemonth includes scholarships at Balliol, University, and Pembroke Colleges, Oxford; and at Trinity and Cains Colleges, Cambridge; a first class in natural science at Oxford, a first class in the classical tripos at Cambridge, two other first classes in natural science and law and modern history; besides which Mr. Leaf has gained the double honour of being bracketed as senior classic and senior chancellor's medallist.

Scholarships have been awarded at Rugby to the following:—Bartlett, from Mr. Price's, Maidenhead; Marsh, from Mr. Furness, of Rugby; Fowler, already at Rugby School; Bowden Smith, from Mr. Vecqueray's, Rugby; Firth, from Mr. Vecqueray's, proxime accessit.

A large company assembled on Thursday week to witness the distribution of prizes at King's College, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., presiding.

Mr. Lowe, M.P., was present on Wednesday at the distribution of the prizes gained by the students of the Cholmeley School, Highgate, and delivered an address, in which he deprecated the attempt at universal knowledge which is so prevalent in these days, expressed his preference for the study of physical science to that of mathematics, and recommended the cultivation of the Hebrew language.

The following appointments have been made at Sherborne:—House Scholarships—Lester, Browne, Whitehead (Dr. Fletcher, Minterne), Garland (the Rev. E. St. C. Parry, Slough). Old Shirburnian Scholarships—Sanctuary, Williams (Dr. Hudson, Clifton), Venn.

The following is the result of the examination for scholarships at Bromsgrove School:—A. G. Higgs and G. M. A. Hewett (equal), £35 a year each; R. Broughton, £20 a year.

The second mastership of Worcester Cathedral School has been accepted by the Rev. Harman Chaloner Ogle, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, who recently resigned the warden-ship of Queen's College, Birmingham.

Professor Harry G. Seeley has been appointed Professor of Physical Geography in the Bedford College (for Ladies), in London.

ELECTION ITEMS.

The polling at Launceston took place yesterday week, and Mr. Deakin, the Conservative candidate, was returned, although by a majority less than that secured by his father over Mr. Drinkwater in February last. The numbers were—Deakin 417, Dingley, 233. Mr. Dingley, a local banker and solicitor, stood in the Liberal interest.

Mr. Baron Bramwell has delivered judgment on both petitions at Stroud. The case against Mr. Dorington, the Conservative member, with respect to the over-payment of travelling expenses was, he said, unanswerable. Mr. Dorington was, therefore, unseated, and ordered to pay costs. Mr. Stanton, the Liberal representative, was declared duly elected, notwithstanding the admitted indiscretion of his friends. In this case each party had to pay his own costs.

Mr. Justice Mellor has opened an inquiry into the allegations of bribery against Mr. A. Grant, M.P., at Kidderminster.

Petitions have been filed against the return of Mr. Herschell, Q.C., and Sir Arthur Monck for the city of Durham, and there will be a petition against that of Sir George Elliot for North Durham. All these members had been elected in place of others unseated on petition.

A petition was lodged, on Monday, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, against the election of Mr. Mark Stewart as member for the Wigtown Burghs, on the ground that the return was erroneous, and that Mr. Smith, the Liberal candidate, had the majority of votes.

Mr. Hind, the astronomer, anticipates that the comet, which is now rapidly increasing in brightness, may be visible in daylight on the 23rd.

Lord Dalhousie died on Monday, aged seventy-four, and the Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Armagh died on Wednesday evening, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Messrs. Hogarth, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, have published a good mezzotint engraving of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, after the picture by J. R. Swinton, Esq.

The gold medal of the Royal Artillery Institution for 1874 has been awarded to Lieutenant Sisson C. Pratt, Royal Artillery, at present studying at the Staff College. The subject of the essay is "The Constitution and Duties of the Artillery of the Advanced Guard of an Army in the Field."

At the annual meeting of the North Wales Medical Association, held at Bettws-y-Coed, on Tuesday, there was a large attendance of members from all parts of North Wales—Dr. Evans Jones, Llanrwst, presiding. Dr. Walker, of Corwen, was appointed president for 1875, and the next annual meeting is fixed for Rhyl.

Albert Esser, twenty-six years of age, described as a clerk who had been arrested on a warrant, was, on Monday, charged at the Mansion House, on remand, with having forged bankers' cheques for the payment of £1370. Mr. H. M. Klaassen, a corn-factor, of Mark-lane, was the prosecutor; and, his evidence in support of the accusation having been taken, a further remand was ordered.

Entertainments have been given by the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Ripon, Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, the Marquis of Headfort, Earl and Countess Cowper, Earl and Countess Amherst, Earl and Countess Manvers, the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, the Earl and Countess of Cawdor, the Earl and Countess of Darnley, Lord Carlisle and Countess Frances Waldegrave, Viscount and Viscountess Halifax, Viscount and Viscountess Bridport, Viscountess Enfield, Lord and Lady O'Neil, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop, Lady Holland, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Ward Hunt, and the Lord Chief Justice of England.

LAW AND POLICE.

A heavy fall of rain having caused certain Government reservoirs in India to overflow and damage some railway works, the railway company brought an action against the proprietor of the district in which the inundation occurred. Two Indian Courts have held that the proprietor was not liable in the matter, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has rejected an appeal against this decision.

An appeal to the Lords Justices against the decision of the Master of the Rolls setting aside a deed by which an old woman and her son had made over to a couple of money-lenders, for a very small consideration, a large sum due to them under a will, was, on Tuesday, dismissed with costs.

Dr. Leeman Bowles, of Folkestone, has obtained a verdict, with £1000 damages, in the Court of Exchequer, in an action for libel which he brought against Mr. R. Hart, the secretary to the Folkestone Waterworks Company. The libels were uttered against Dr. Bowles on account of an unfavourable report he had made upon the water supply of Folkestone, and were contained in letters to a newspaper impugning his veracity.

Damages to the amount of £3000 were recovered on Tuesday, by Miss Elizabeth Webster, the daughter of a London wool-broker, in an action for breach of promise of marriage, which she brought in the Court of Common Pleas against Mr. T. J. Williams, a gentleman of property and an undergraduate at Oxford. The plaintiff is twenty-one years of age and the defendant twenty-four. They became engaged last autumn, and Mr. Williams withdrew from the engagement in April, on the ground that he was not yet prepared to settle down in the married state. There was no defence, and, the question before the Court being only one of damages, the sum mentioned above was awarded by the jury.

Vice-Chancellor Malins, on Monday, gave judgment in the case of "The Attorney-General v. English," which involved an important question under the Elementary Education Act. The point was whether a school founded by the National Society for the Education of Children in Church Principles could be transferred to a school board without the consent of its supporters. His Honour decided that the consent of the managers of the school was sufficient, and that the consent of no other party was necessary; and he therefore dismissed the bill, but made no order as to costs.

Two petitions for the winding up of the Air Gas Light Company have been dismissed. The company was started in 1872, with a capital of £111,000, of which £100,000 was paid to Messrs. Harrison for a patent. When the petitions first came up the Vice-Chancellor adjourned them, that a meeting of the shareholders might be held to decide whether the company should be wound up or continued. A resolution was passed in favour of going on, and the Vice-Chancellor thought that this left him no alternative but to dismiss the petitions.

The hearing of the action for libel brought by Mr. Callan, M.P., against Mr. O'Reilly Dease was brought to a close, on Thursday week, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin. The jury awarded to the plaintiff one farthing damages. His Lordship certified for costs.

In the European Assurance Arbitration Lord Romilly has, in his judgment respecting the policies of the Indian and London Insurance Company, whose business was transferred to the European in 1860, departed from Lord Westbury's precedent in Pratt and Harman's cases. He construed the indorsement on the policies, not as an addition, but as a substitution of one company for another. The claimant was consequently not entitled to prove against the India and London Company.

The case of "Tichborne v. Tichborne," in which the person known as the Claimant had made a declaration that, the late Dowager Lady Tichborne having died intestate, he, as her next of kin, was entitled to her property, came on for hearing in the Court of Probate on Wednesday; and, as no one appeared in it, the Court ordered the cause to be struck out.

Mr. W. P. Warner, the proprietor of the Welsh Harp, at Hendon, and also of the racecourse at Kingsbury, was fined £10 by a full bench of magistrates, on Wednesday, at the Edgware Petty Sessions, for having, as the occupier of the course, permitted the erection of betting-stands there, knowing the purpose to which they were to be applied. A case was granted for the consideration of the Court of Queen's Bench.

After being locked up for three hours and a half, the jury in the case of "Rudd and Others v. Grant and Others," on Wednesday, returned a verdict for the defendants, on the ground that, though negligence had been proved against Mr. Edward Peake, who lost the diamonds in Paris, yet there was not sufficient evidence to show that the diamonds had been intrusted to Messrs. Grant and Peake.

William Lee, an omnibus conductor, pleaded guilty at Bow-street to a charge of having defrauded the London General Omnibus Company, his employers. He urged in extenuation that he worked sixteen hours daily for four shillings. Sir Thomas Henry sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

At several of the metropolitan police courts tradesmen have been prosecuted under the Adulteration Act. At the Westminster Police Court, yesterday week, seven grocers were prosecuted by the Vestry of St. George, Hanover-square, for adulteration, in having sold coffee as pure when it was mixed with chicory; but it was proved in evidence that the nature of the mixture was duly notified on the packets, and the magistrate dismissed the charges with some severe remarks upon the carelessness of the authorities, and allowed the defendants ample costs.—For disturbing the public peace by impersonating a ghost in the yard of Christ Church, Broadway, Frederick Grunniver, a labourer, was summoned on Saturday last, and bound over to be of good behaviour for six months.—Eliza Randall, seventy-four years of age, was, on Monday, charged with begging, and also with having committed an assault upon a footman who had endeavoured to protect his mistress from the importunities of the prisoner. She was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

At an inquest held, in Gray's-inn-road, on the body of James Deal, aged sixty-eight, the widow stated that her husband, who was a smith, worked hard and drank hard; they had been married thirty-eight years, and he had not during that period been sober a week at a stretch.

George Thomas Melson, a provision merchant, at Turnham-green (apposite name in connection with the charge), has been fined 40s. and 8s. costs for selling a tin of preserved green peas which, according to a certificate from Dr. Redwood, the county analyst, had been adulterated with copper to improve their colour.

A murder, supposed to be of the agrarian class, has been committed in King's County, Ireland. The victim of the crime was a herdsman on an estate near Dunkerrin.

The people of Lahej have elected as Sultan Fadhil Ali, who abdicated in favour of his uncle, the late Sultan, in 1893, being then very young.



ARRIVAL OF THE 2ND WEST INDIA REGIMENT AT BARBADOES FROM THE ASHANTEE WAR.



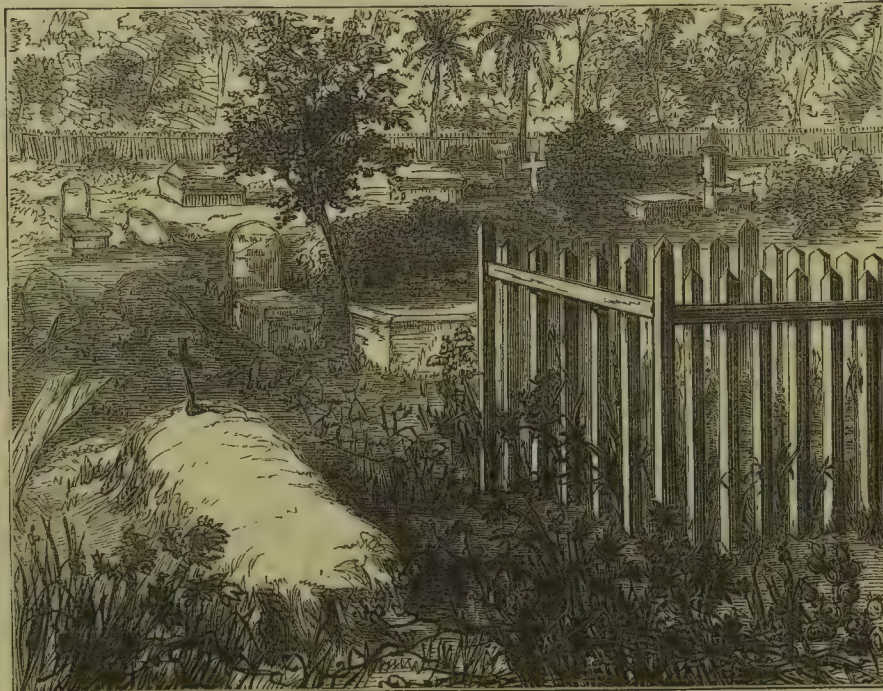
GRAVE OF CAPTAIN NICOLL.



GRAVE OF CAPTAIN HUYSHE, PRAH SU.



GRAVE OF LIEUTENANT BYRE.



GRAVE OF LIEUTENANT WILMOT, AT CAPE COAST CASTLE

GRAVES OF OFFICERS WHO DIED IN THE ASHANTEE WAR,

THE LATE MARSHAL CONCHA.

The death in battle of this distinguished Spanish General, Don Manuel Gutierrez de la Concha, Marquis del Duero, was announced last week. He was, since Marshal Serrano returned to Madrid after the relief of Bilbao, Commander-in-Chief of the National Government Army in the north of Spain against the Carlists. His brother, Don José Gutierrez de la Concha, is Captain-General of Cuba, where he has been engaged during several years past in the conflict with the Cuban insurgents. The deceased Marshal was a veteran soldier who fought against Napoleon I. above sixty years ago. He served also in South America, some ten years later, against the Republicans of Peru when they claimed and won their independence of Spain. In the civil war, above thirty years since, between the partisans of Don Carlos, grandfather of the present Don Carlos, and the Christinos, or friends of Queen Christina, Regent on behalf of the infant Queen Isabella II., Manuel Concha was a devoted servant of the last-mentioned party. The early troubles of Isabella's reign gave him abundant opportunity of proving his loyalty. After the fall of the Regent Espartero he took a more conspicuous part. He commanded against the revolutionary juntas, reduced Barcelona to submission, and had a large share in tranquillising the country. He suppressed the Carlist disturbances in Catalonia, and their cause never prospered again during the Queen's reign. An event which brought Concha more conspicuously forward was the entry of a Spanish army, under his command, into Portugal, in accordance with the conference held in London, in May, 1847, by the representatives of England, France, Spain, and Portugal. It had been determined by the allies of the Queen of Portugal to maintain her authority. General Concha entered the country under the sanction of the three Governments, and the campaign terminated with the surrender of Oporto. Some years later we find him in opposition to the Queen-mother. In 1854 he joined O'Donnell and Gonzalez Bravo in presenting a memorial demanding the dismissal of the Ministry. The two Queens ordered him to the Canaries, but he escaped to France, whence he soon returned to take a leading part in the events which led to the flight of Queen Christina and the reinstatement of Espartero. A later passage in his life may be more distinctly remembered. It was Concha whom Queen Isabella sent for in her despair, when Serrano, Prim, and Topete had pronounced against her and the whole south was in arms; and it was he who followed her to the frontier to tell her that all was lost and the Revolution could no longer be resisted. The life of every Spanish politician and soldier of mark contains examples of such various changes of fortune.

Marshal Concha was killed, on the 27th ult., in the fight at Muro, on the hills north-east of Estella, where the Carlists, under General Dorregaray, had fortified a series of positions most favourable to their defence of the town. Estella, which was the head-quarters of the old Don Carlos in the former war from 1833 to 1840, is a little city of Spanish Navarre, on the main road from Pampeluna towards Logrono and Burgos, and thirty miles south of Vittoria. The Carlist army, on the recent occasion, did not exceed 20,000 or 25,000 men, while that of Marshal Concha was nearly 50,000, with eighty guns. There had been movements in advance and partial conflicts during the two previous days, the 25th and 26th. Marshal Concha was aided by Generals Martinez Campos and Echague. He held positions extending from Oteiza to Abarzuza, and across the Pampeluna road. The Carlists had their right at Morentin and their left at Eraul. On the morning of the 27th a general fire was opened along the entire front. Throughout that day there was an exchange of volleys between the op-



THE LATE MARSHAL CONCHA.

posing armies. Dorregaray stood in his formidable lines, grimly expecting the coming assault. As the day advanced, towards three in the afternoon, a movement took place in the Republican lines. The left continued firing at the Carlist right. In the centre, close to the head-quarters of Marshal Concha in Abarzuza, the Echague, Otal, Blanco, and Reyes divisions were formed in close columns of battalions. The cavalry were held in reserve. A little before four o'clock the battle began in earnest. General Martinez Campos closed with the enemy near Muro and San Miguel, to turn the Carlist flank. The struggle was fierce and bloody, both sides renewing their attacks with desperate gallantry, until suddenly the Republican right was seen to waver and retire hurriedly. This division was composed of guardias civiles and young troops. The latter gave way under the fierce charges and volley-firing of the Carlist army. Marshal Concha had meanwhile advanced the other divisions of the centre. The Blanco brigade of Cazadores several times stormed and again lost the trenches. At last they were almost cut up by a charge of General Mendiri's Navarre battalions. At this moment Marshal Concha, having come up with some reserves, exposed himself and his staff to the enemy's fire. He fell mortally wounded, and with him a brigadier and several colonels.

He was hurried to the rear, and soon after expired, the bullet having gone through his body. This disaster was immediately known throughout the ranks, and a rout very nearly ensued. All that could be done by some corps and regiments of the centre was to cover and save the guns. As soon as the Carlists saw their enemies give way they went at them very rapidly. Had their hurried charges been met with steadiness the day might have been retrieved. But in less than two short hours Martinez Campos was driven from his positions of the morning. In the centre Echague and Reyes resisted bravely, and Abarzuza was only abandoned very late in the evening. On the Republican left not a height was lost, and the first corps helped to hold out until night, and thereby secured a retreat for the guns. From midday until past seven in the evening there was an unceasing roar and din of cannon and musketry. The Carlists lost also fearfully from the steady fire of the artillery. The most desperate bravery was shown in defence and attack of the guns, but they were all saved. Towards seven a great rain and thunder storm put an end to the fighting, and contributed to secure the Republicans in their retreat. The lost positions were held until night, the Carlists entering Abarzuza at eight. The losses must have been very great on both sides. Marshal Concha, a brigadier, and many other officers were killed or wounded. The retreat was so hurried that most of the wounded had to be abandoned in the hands of the Carlists. These were incensed at the burning of their villages, and it is rumoured that cruel reprisals took place.

The body of Marshal Concha was conveyed to Madrid, and was honoured with a public funeral in the church of Atocha, attended by his colleagues, Generals Martinez Campos and Echague. The army is now commanded by Marshal Zabala, with General Moriones next in command. Bilbao is again threatened with a close investment by the Carlist forces, and so is Santander.

HATFIELD HOUSE, HERTS.

This noble old mansion, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, who entertains Royal guests this week, is situated about twenty miles north of London. A Royal palace of Hatfield was there during the Tudor reigns. Before Henry VIII. it was the residence of the Bishop of Ely, having in Saxon times been given to the Ely monastery of St. Etheldreda. It was, however, occasionally used by the Plantagenet Kings as a hunting-seat, and one of Edward III.'s sons, William of Hatfield, who died early, was born at this place. King Edward VI. and his sister Elizabeth, before she became Queen, sometimes dwelt here; but James I. gave Hatfield, in exchange for Theobalds, to his minister, Sir Robert Cecil, second son of Elizabeth's Lord Burleigh (or Burghley), and direct ancestor of the present Robert Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury. The elder son of the great Lord Burleigh, in like manner, was the progenitor of those Northamptonshire Cecils, whose lineal representative, William Alleyne Cecil, is now Marquis of Exeter. Hatfield House was built, for the most part, between 1605 and 1611, by the above-mentioned first Sir R. Cecil, who got the earldom of Salisbury. In the middle of the last century it was restored and adorned by the sixth Earl. In 1835 part of the west wing was destroyed by a fire, in which the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury lost her life. The whole building was afterwards repaired, with some alterations. It is of brick, with stone dressings. The form of the building presents a central block with two wings advanced from the ends at right angles, towards the south, overlooking a noble terrace walk, with the Elizabethan garden, the maze, and the park, its water and its trees affording a delightful prospect. This front has a length of 300 ft.



HATFIELD HOUSE, THE SEAT OF THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

altogether, the centre being 140 ft. long, and each wing 80 ft. wide, but projecting a length of 100 ft. from the centre. The architecture has the mixed character of James I.'s time, between Elizabethan and Palladian, with Doric and Ionic pilasters, and an arcade in the basement story; over the grand entrance is a central tower, and there are square turrets at the wings. The interior has some fine apartments—a magnificent staircase with carved balusters; a great hall with a very high ceiling and oriel window, the walls panelled with oak and lined with old tapestry; a gallery of carved oak; the dining-room; and the great chamber, often called "King James's Room," which is splendid in gold and colours, with a white marble chimney-piece and a statue of James I. in a niche above it. The furniture is of crimson velvet and white satin. The library and the chapel are very handsome, and contain valuable works of art. The library has an important collection of MSS., including many which have great historical interest. In the gardens and vineyard, with the mulberry-trees planted by James I., the avenue of curiously-cut yews, and the gates of artistic metal-work put up in 1846, when the Queen and Prince Albert visited Hatfield, there is much to be admired. The park has an oak 60 ft. in girth and several centuries old. There is another oak, under which Princess Elizabeth was sitting, in November, 1558, when she received the news of her accession to the throne. What remains of the old Royal Palace forms part of the stables of Hatfield House.

THE WEST INDIA REGIMENTS.

The transport Nebraska, having on board the 2nd West India Regiment, consisting of twenty officers and about 600 men (disciplined negro troops), arrived in Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, on the 8th of May. The Legislature had voted a sum of money to give them a public welcome on their return from the Ashantee War, in which these good soldiers did some important services. Arrangements were made that they should land on the following morning, and march through the town, which was gaily decorated, to Queen's House, the residence of Major-General Munro, C.B., commanding the forces in the West Indies. The landing took place, accordingly, at noon on the 9th. An address was presented on behalf of the commercial residents at Barbadoes. It was replied to by Captain J. W. Haynes, who was in command of the 2nd West India Regiment. After this the regiment, headed by General Munro and his staff, marched to Queen's House, preceded by the band of the 93rd Regiment. At intervals along the route triumphal arches had been erected, and the principal streets were lined with troops of the Royal Artillery and of the 97th and 98th Regiments, besides sixty bluejackets from H.M.S. Spartan. Arrived at Queen's House, the 2nd West India Regiment formed in close column, surrounded by the other troops above named. They were addressed by his Excellency the Governor, and also by General Munro. The men afterwards found refreshments provided for them at Queen's House, where the officers were entertained with a luncheon. This being concluded, all the troops returned to the garrison, where a further entertainment awaited the men of the 2nd West, much to their surprise and gratification. On the following Monday a ball was given by the resident gentry in honour of the officers, and this is described as having been "a brilliant affair." The Barbadians naturally feel much gratified at being the first thus to welcome the return to their shores of the 2nd West India Regiment, many of whom are natives of the island. We are indebted to an officer of the 93rd Regiment for the sketch taken on the occasion.

GRAVES ON THE GOLD COAST.

There was a brief note appended to our Illustrated Narrative of the Campaign "From Cape Coast to Comassie," which we published in the last days of March, immediately upon the return of Sir Garnet Wolseley and the British regiments from the Ashantee War. In this brief note were enumerated the deaths, from wounds in battle or from disease and fatigue occasioned by the West African climate, of nearly twenty officers of the Army and Navy, whose loss is greatly deplored. The graves of four of these lamented gentlemen are shown in our Engravings—one from the sketch of Captain Huyshe's grave by Colonel Colley, C.B.; the other three from sketches by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist, who accompanied the expedition. Captain G. L. Huyshe, of the Rifle Brigade, who was on Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff, died of dysentery, on Dec. 27, at the camp at Prah-su, and there he is buried, on the banks of the frontier river. Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot, R.A., was killed in one of the earlier fights, on Nov. 3, near Dunquah, but was interred at Cape Coast Castle in the town cemetery. Captain Nicol, Adjutant of the Hampshire Militia, but here serving as a volunteer in command of a native force, was killed, on Jan. 29, at Borborassie; and Lieutenant Eyre, of the 90th Light Infantry, who was Adjutant to Colonel Wood's brigade of native troops, fell, on Feb. 4, at Ordassu, in the last battle of the war. The two last-named brave officers lie in the bush or jungle, near the spot where each died in action.

Advices from Bissao, an island on the coast of Senegambia, announce that a petty king of the neighbourhood has pillaged and burnt eighteen villages, carried off 300 prisoners, and attacked the Portuguese possessions.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

A considerable number of volunteers, including the Canadian team, took up their quarters in camp on Saturday last, and on Sunday Divine service was held in the large central marquee, the Bishop of Carlisle being the preacher.

The first day of the meeting passed off well, the new targets working satisfactorily, though somewhat slowly. At the firing-points there was an entire absence of the noise and bustle of former years. Spectators were kept farther from the competitors than usual, and the rule against interfering with or talking to the men while shooting was properly put in force by the officer in charge of one of the firing-points. The new system of scoring seems to be a success, and the tie difficulty is all but solved. The Alfred prize, £30, has been won by Sergeant Findley, 19th Lanark, by 32 points; two prizes of £10 each, by Black, Queen's (Westminster), and Humphrey, Inns of Court, with scores of 31 points; and forty prizes of £5, and a large number worth £2 each, by a long list of competitors, who scored from 27 to 31 each. The Snider Nursery prize was won by Private Bromley, 24th Lancashire; two prizes of £5 each by Armourer-Sergeant Smith, 29th West York, and Jackson, 9th Surrey, and ten of £3 each had also been carried off.

Shooting for the Queen's prize, at 200 yards, began on Tuesday. The entries numbered 2100. Captain Jones, of the London Irish, was disqualified for going on with his shooting in consequence of his having gone to the post without his waist-belt. The shooting for the Daily Telegraph prize was not concluded till gunfire. The value of the prize is £50, to which the association adds £150, divided into fifty-five prizes. These are shot for at 200 yards, seven shots, the highest attainable score being 35. Private Mortimer, London Scottish, won the cup with a score of 34 points; and Private Scriven, Victorias, £10, also with 34 points. Four other competitors received £5 each; twenty-seven received £3 each; and forty-nine tied at 31 points, for twenty-three prizes of £2. For the Windmill, at 200 yards, out of a possible 35, Private Phillips, 1st Hants, and Private Winsor, 1st Sussex, each made 29. At 500 yards Private G. Hinde, Queen's (Westminster), and Lance-Corporal Francis, 2nd Carmarthen, made each 30, Mr. Francis winning the tie in shooting off.

There was a good sprinkling of visitors in the camp on Wednesday, when the leading contests were those at the 500-yards stage of the Queen's prize, the 600-yards stage of the Alexandra prize, and the Windmill and the War Secretary's prizes. With the thermometer at 86 in the shade and a thick mirage overhanging the targets, circumstances were not highly favourable to fine shooting. Nevertheless, some high scores were registered. For the Queen's prize Private Young, of the 1st Herts, secured 63 at the 200 and 500 yards; Private Barns, 19th Cornwall, made 59; and 58 was scored by Sergeant Pollard, 13th Cornwall; Sergeant Rae, 33rd Lanark; and G. A. B. London, 4th Hereford. There were, besides, two totals of 57, four of 55, six of 54, seven of 52, and four of 51. The best score, 61 points, in the Alexandra 500 and 600 yards, was made by W. Rigby. For the Curtis and Harvey prize Colour-Sergeant Pigott, Cambridge University, and Captain Lysons, 19th Lynn, stood first, with 34 points each. The shooting of the 110 yards, with sporting rifles, went on pretty briskly all day, but no remarkable scores were made. The target is a disc 12 in. in diameter, with a bull's-eye of 3 in. Competitors may enter any number of times on payment of 2s. 6d. for the five shots. Lord De Grey with a double-barrelled rifle made 14 points, Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm 19, and Edward Ross 16.

A large number arrived on Thursday to witness the contest between the two teams selected from the Houses of Parliament. The Commons won easily, the numbers being—Commons, 337; Lords, 261. This makes seven victories out of twelve for the Commons. The following are the scores:—

LORDS.		COMMONS.	
Marquis of Lorne	.. 65	Hon. R. Plunkett	.. 69
Earl Ducie	.. 57	Mr. Malcolm	.. 65
Lord Gifford, V.C.	.. 40	Mr. Bass	.. 69
Earl Waldegrave	.. 63	Mr. Fordyce	.. 69
Earl de Grey	.. 36	Mr. Vivian	.. 65
Total	.. 261	Total	.. 337

* By agreement between the sides.

In the evening camp amusements of the most varied kind are provided, cricket and music predominating.

A number of the members of the Victoria Rifles competed, last Saturday, for a prize, value £25, presented to the corps by Colonel Sir Frederick Fitz-Wygram. The men were required, when fully armed and accoutred, and carrying sixty rounds of ball ammunition, to run a distance of 800 yards, and then fire thrice, in any position, at a second-class target from a 400 firing-point, with ball cartridge taken out of their expense pouches, the running and shooting to be completed in three minutes and a half. The prize was divided amongst the best three—Lieutenant Holland receiving £12, Nicholas £8, and Trower £5.

The Lincolnshire Rifle Association has received authority to hold its annual meeting at Lincoln July 29 and 30.

A great picnic having been organised by the Conservative clubs at Manchester, it took place last Saturday at Tatton Park, the property of Lord Egerton.

SHAM FIGHT AT CHOBHAM.

The Queen, on Wednesday afternoon, went from Windsor to Chobham-common, and witnessed a sham fight between the two divisions of the army corps which has been formed for the second series of the summer manoeuvres at Aldershot.

The general idea of the operations was that Prince Edward's division was the advanced guard of a large army assembled near Windsor to oppose the advance of a hostile army advancing from the south coast. General Smyth's division (the attacking force) represented the advance portion of the hostile army. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar assembled his troops about four o'clock, and took up positions to cover his camp from an attack by a force advancing from Aldershot. General Smyth's force marched from Colony between three and four o'clock to attack Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince and Princess Christian, arrived on the common about five p.m. The signal-gun for operations to begin was fired shortly after the Queen's arrival. At this time the defender's position extended from the Bagshot-road on the right to the road leading to the village of Chobham on the left. As soon as the gun was fired the skirmishers of the attacking force emerged from the woods near Hurst Point, and, changing front to right, were soon engaged with those of the defenders'. Smyth's force advanced northwards towards Chobham-common, and, having emerged on the west of Chobham village, showed a front facing east, extending from near Sunningdale station on the left to the village of Chobham on the right. Prince Edward's front was equal in extent. His right was protected by his cavalry, Fielding's brigade of Foot Guards and Fusiliers, covered by skirmishers; and Ross's brigade formed in advance, supported by Bingham's three regiments. The guns on both sides thundered away from the hills at a terrific rate, and for an hour a rapid fire was kept up by the skirmishers. Smyth's cavalry moved on his extreme left, by Sunningdale; but there was no opportunity offered for cavalry charges. Gradually Prince Edward withdrew his lines, occasionally showing a determined front to the attacking force, and contesting every yard of the ground, until he found his force in a strong line and range of hills which stretch across the common. The fighting lasted about an hour, during which the common was enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke. All the hills were occupied by thousands of spectators, who manifested ardent interest in the operations of the day. The artillery on both sides boomed from opposite hills. About 6.30 p.m. the operations were brought to a conclusion, and the whole of the cavalry marched past her Majesty.

The Queen drove back to Windsor amid the cheers of the people.

WORK AND WAGES.

At a meeting of the South Yorkshire Miners' Council, held at Barnsley, about seventy delegates attended to form a final decision on the pending dispute about wages. It was resolved to recommend the men to accept a reduction of 10 per cent on their gross earnings. The miners present during the conference declared that they would not submit to such a resolution.

In North Staffordshire the ironmasters have given notice of a further reduction of 20 per cent in miners' wages, to take effect in a fortnight hence.

The miners on strike in the Cannock Chase district (about 5000 men) agreed, at a meeting on Saturday, to follow the counsel of Mr. Halliday and Mr. Pickard, to accept the masters' terms and resume work.

Nearly 40,000 operatives at Belfast are now idle, in consequence of the strike in the linen trade against a 10-per-cent reduction. So far everything has been tranquil.

A stone ginger-beer bottle, loaded with gunpowder and nails, and with a lighted fusee attached, was thrown, last Saturday night, into the bed-room of five brickmakers in a lodging-house at Miles Platting, near Manchester. A loud explosion followed, the force of which threw two men out of bed. The bed, which was overturned, was set on fire, but the flames were soon put out. The only lodger injured was a lad named Lines, who was rather badly scorched. The five men who were in the room are brickmakers employed in turning out machine made bricks under a contract for the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, and their doing so is known to have given great offence to the hand brickmakers in the neighbourhood.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The following are the special questions appointed for discussion at the Glasgow Congress:—

Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law Department.—International and Municipal Law Section.—1. Is it desirable that the verdicts of juries should be unanimous? 2. Should the testimony of any and what persons, at present excluded witnesses, be admissible as evidence in courts of law? 3. How far may courts of arbitration be resorted to as a means of settling the disputes of nations?

Repression of Crime Section.—How far is it desirable that the Industrial Schools Act should be extended to day industrial feeding schools? 2. How far should previous convictions be taken into account in sentencing criminals? 3. Is it desirable to extend sentences of police supervision to other cases than those already provided for?

Education Department.—1. What is the best mode of extending the benefits of academic endowments in England and Scotland respectively? 2. In what way and at what stage can technical instruction be best introduced into our national system of education? 3. How far can the children of the wage-earning classes be best brought under elementary instruction by means of the factory, workshops, and other Acts, and by the action of school boards?

Health Department.—1. What are the best methods of sewerage towns, and of disposing of their organic refuse? 2. In what way can healthy houses of a corresponding class be substituted for those which it has been found necessary to remove for sanitary, municipal, or other purposes? 3. What influence has the employment of mothers in manufactures on infant mortality; and ought any, and what, restrictions to be placed on such employment?

Economy and Trade Department.—1. What are the probable effects of the spread of manufacturing industry in Europe on the future commercial prosperity of the United Kingdom? 2. What legislation should follow upon the report of the commission on friendly societies? 3. What are the best means of drawing together the interests of the United Kingdom, India, and the colonies?

Voluntary papers on other subjects will be read.

THE ASSYRIAN EXCAVATIONS.

An address was delivered before the Society of Biblical Archaeology, on Tuesday night, by Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, on the subject of his recent excavations at the site of Nineveh. After referring to some of the fragments of historical tablets discovered in the Palace of Sennacherib, Mr. Smith said he was confirmed in his first suggestion that Izdubar is the same as the Nimrod of the Bible. He believed that the passage about Nimrod in Genesis is historical, and is to be understood in its natural sense. The hero whom he provisionally named Izdubar corresponds in period, character, and exploits with Nimrod, and when we found the phonetic reading of his name he believed this identity would be proved. The stories of Izdubar correspond also with some ancient traditions respecting Nimrod, and from the form of prayer to him he appeared to have been deified after his death. Mr. Smith also found his name on a second tablet, which is part of a series on witchcraft; he is there supposed to watch over the country. The opening paragraph of the legends of Izdubar states that his exploits took place after the drying up of the water, probably referring to the flood; it reads, "When the drying up of the waters, they saw," and so on. Mr. Smith urged that further work ought to be done:—1. The great library in the palace of Sennacherib ought to be completely excavated and all its treasures recovered. He calculated that there must be 20,000 fragments of cuneiform tablets still buried there, and it would require three years' work and the expenditure of £5000 to complete the excavation. 2. The centre and eastern portion of the mound of Kouyunjik requires to be further investigated. The relics here are of an earlier age than those from the palaces of Sennacherib and Assur-bani-pal, and will throw light on the more ancient period of Assyrian history. 4. There should be as complete an examination as possible of the mound of Nebbi Yunus. 5. The ruins of the wall and body of the city should be investigated. 6. Examination should be made round the wall for Assyrian tombs, particularly for Royal tombs, as with reference to them we are at present totally ignorant of Assyrian customs. There are numerous other sites in the country which would repay excavation.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Alexander Forbes Irvine Sheriff of the Shire or Sherifdom of Argyll, in the room of Mr. Thomas Cleghorn, deceased.

The proprietors of the Daily Telegraph and the proprietor of the New York Herald have arranged to send out a joint expedition, fully equipped, to Central Africa, under the command of Mr. H. M. Stanley, for the purposes of inquiring into the sources of the slave trade and of completing the geographical labours of the late Dr. Livingstone.

Agriculture in Palestine is the subject of a letter which Colonel Gawler, keeper of the Regalia in the Tower, has addressed to Sir Moses Montefiore. The writer, pointing out that the "safeguards of life and liberty have greatly increased of late in the East, suggests that a society should be formed for the promotion of agriculture in the Holy Land by foreign settlers, and not merely by capitalists living away from their property.

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The carts used by the half-breeds of the north-west territory in their buffalo-hunts are constructed wholly of wood; so that they not only float in water, but, if the box be made tolerably tight, it serves as a boat to carry provisions, baggage, women, and children across broad and rapid rivers. The horses and oxen are driven into the stream, and speedily make their way to the opposite bank. Cart-wheels, upon which buffalo-skins are stretched, make capital rafts, on which a low stage is erected to secure the baggage from wet. Not a particle of iron is employed in the construction of a half-breed's cart, and it frequently happens, during their long wanderings on the prairies after buffalo, that a wheel, an axle, or a shaft has to be renewed. The party camp for a day or two where timber is to be found, and make the necessary repairs; a drawknife, an axe, a gimlet, and an augur being the only tools they require. Sometimes, where the rivers are very broad, they make bull-boats, which are constructed of a very light framework of willow or elder covered with the hide of a buffalo recently killed. A well-constructed bull-boat will carry two or three persons down stream for two or even three days. After that time it requires drying, the hide being thoroughly water-soaked.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

"Far From the Madding Crowd" is decidedly not to be reckoned among the successful novels of the *Cornhill*; but "A Rose in June," with less assumption, is pretty and graceful. The best article in the number is an exceedingly interesting account of Leih-tsze, a Chinese philosopher who lived five or six generations after Confucius, and was in his day the most conspicuous member of the Tamist sect, the third of the three great philosophical religions of China. Leih-tsze's moral teaching was lax and Epicurean, and has deservedly fallen into oblivion; but the pith and pungency of his anecdotes and parables have secured him a literary reputation which, judging from the specimens here presented, he amply deserves. "An Old Cosmopolitan" is a painfully pathetic sketch of the career of a brilliant roué. Mrs. Linton's denunciation of the indelicacy of modern biographers contains much sober truth in the disguise of passionate rhetoric. It might have been called forth by the indiscretion of the recipient of Prosper Mérimée's "Lettres à une Inconnue," which form the subject of one of the most entertaining articles in the number. According to the writer's view, Mérimée was a man of much natural feeling, whose wounded sensitiveness took the form of morbid distrust, developing in due course into universal scepticism.

At the antipodes to Mérimée stood the ardent, hopeful, impressionable Michelet, whose beautiful character and impetuous career form the subject of a most attractive paper in *Macmillan*. M. Gabriel Monod sketches his hero's life, briefly notices his principal writings, records some personal impressions, and leaves us with a most favourable idea alike of the subject and the writer of the miniature biography. Sir Samuel Baker's notes on Egyptian slavery are valuable, because derived from experience. He gets beyond his depth in writing about the West Indies, where, as he ought to be aware, emancipation was never intended to be precipitate, but, as more recently in the Southern States of America, was made so by the stolid resistance of the planters. Mr. Sidney Colvin almost exhausts the subtleties of thought and expression in demonstrating the very plain proposition that Mr. Holman Hunt's "Shadow of the Cross" is considerably overpainted. Dean Stanley's recent addresses are familiar from the newspapers. Professor Cowell and Mr. Oxenford treat agreeably of Persian poetry and Esthonian mythology; and "A Curious Product" is a charming little essay, setting forth the urbanity and amenity which are among the choicest products of modern liberal culture.

In his essay on "Party Politics" in the current number of *Fraser*, Mr. Froude returns to the ideas popular among young men a quarter of a century since, and calls for a paternal and intermeddling Government, with Communistic tendencies. On this condition he is willing to support Mr. Disraeli, who would, however, feel the greatest difficulty in educating his followers up to the degree required. The Rev. G. D. Haughton confutes Strauss by proving that sceptics have no business to enjoy music—a liberty which they have been known to take, nevertheless. "Sketches from Southern India" offer the most agreeable reading about coffee plantations, elephant-hunting, and forest management. The most amusing article in the number, however, is "A Professor Extraordinary," in which, through the medium of an imaginary instructor, who professes to provide dulness with an infallible short cut to reputation, some of the more prominent literary and artistic quackeries of the day are satirised with abundant spirit.

Blackwood is very readable, but very deficient in matter for comment. We can find nothing to remark save that "Alice Lorraine" is continued with its usual spirit, that the parallel between "Romola" and "Consuelo" is ably drawn, and that the critique on Captain Brackenbury's narrative of the Ashantee expedition is very sound.

In the *Contemporary* Mr. Gladstone continues his Homeric disquisitions, seeking to prove a high antiquity for Homer by the dubious evidence of hieroglyphic texts, in which a Hellenic invasion of Egypt is supposed to be recorded, and arguing that traits of Egyptian manners have found their way into the "Iliad." The reasoning is throughout much more ingenious than convincing. More paradoxical and less ingenious is Mr. C. D. Appleton's endeavour to show in his essay on Strauss that the tendency of the best culture of the age has been towards metaphysical instead of physical science. The phenomena of "unconscious cerebration" are acutely discussed by Mr. R. H. Hutton, and Mr. Thomas Brassey's views on co-operation will,

of course, command the attention due to the eminence of the writer.

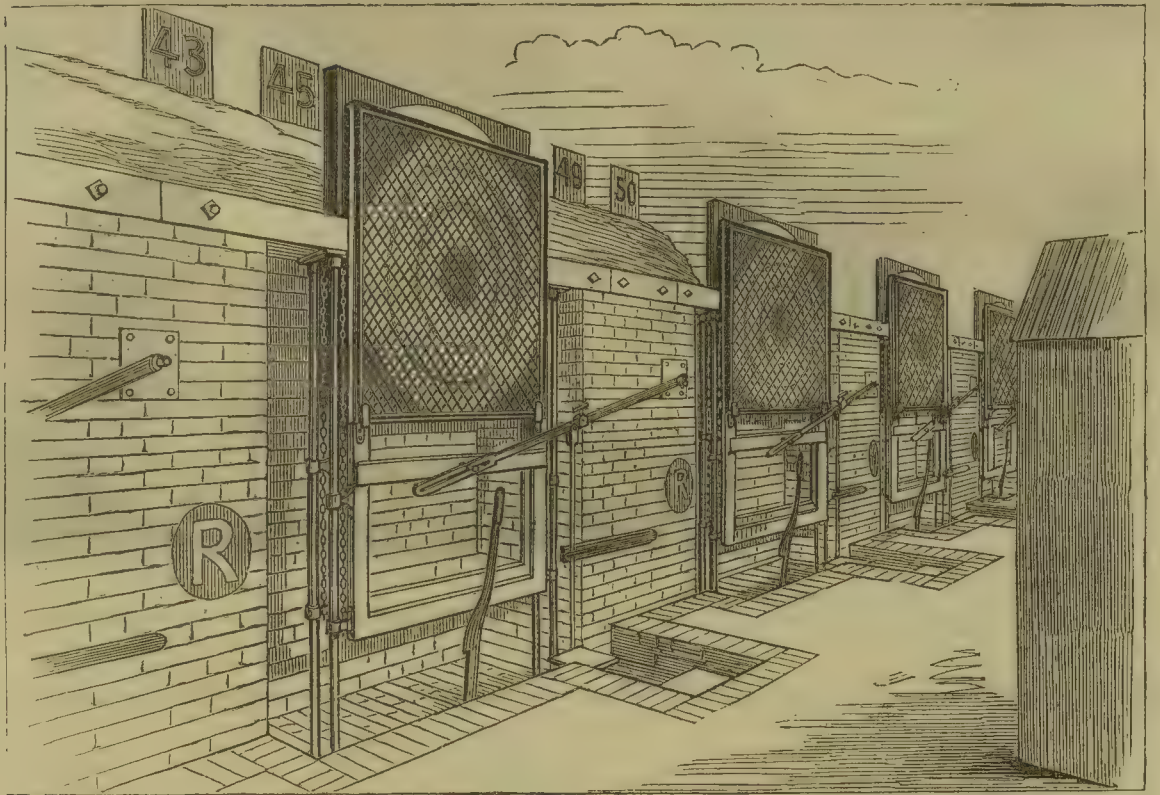
A remarkably interesting number of the *Fortnightly Review* opens with a very valuable paper, by Mr. J. C. Morison, on the problem, "is a Republic possible in France?" Mr. Morison sees that the only alternative lies between this solution of French difficulties and none at all, but the very clearness of his vision compels him to lean to the least satisfactory side. He puts the difficulties, chiefly arising from the constitutional defects of the French character, in language of singular terseness, and concludes—"The chances of a free Parliamentary Republic getting rooted in France are small." Yet even at the eleventh hour France might enter on this only path of safety; might "resolve to amend her Governments, not destroy them the moment they displease or disappoint her." Another very valuable paper is one by Mr. A. C. Lyall, Home Secretary to the Government of India, on Brahminism as a missionary religion. He shows that Brahminism, so far from being effete, is still undergoing external accretions and internal modifications to a degree little suspected by Professor Max Müller, to some of whose remarks this essay is designed as a reply. Professor Müller points out in a postscript that Brahminism is not "a missionary religion" in the sense intended by him; but this does not affect the substantial value of Mr. Lyall's information. The present instalment of Mr. Morley's essay on religious conformity is the best of the series; and the conclusion of Karl Hillebrand's memoir of Winckelmann is deeply interesting. Lord Houghton's high praise of "Bothwell" is

perfectly justified; but we look in vain for the censure which would have been dealt out with equal energy, if less copiousness, by a really unbiassed critic. Mr. J. G. Cox's review of the chances of the labourers in the great agricultural battle is also too highly coloured by warmth of sympathy. We can by no means agree with Mr. F. Marshall, that a European Government is in all cases bound to leave its subjects to the discretion of the so-called tribunals of semi-civilised countries, however ignorant, corrupt, or intolerant.

The *Transatlantic* has only one important paper, but it is of the highest importance—the commencement of a treatise on army organisation by no less eminent a master of the art than General M'Clellan. It is composed with constant reference to the English, French, and German systems.

The best paper in *Scribner's Monthly* is the beautifully-illustrated description of the State of Missouri; and the most interesting information it communicates is that of the fusion between the American and the German elements of the population, and the degree in which this is developing a higher and richer culture.

The *Month* has little of importance beyond a notice of the recently-discovered and highly-interesting letters of Mary Stuart's gaoler published by Father Morris; and an article on the absurdly-misnamed "Prisoner of the Vatican," which we could wish to be circulated in every town in Italy, that Italians might see how entirely the hopes of their adversaries are built upon their own internal dissensions and financial mismanagement.



THE NEW TARGETS AT THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The *Popular Science Review* has several valuable papers, of which Mr. Proctor's review of the measures adopted for the observation of the forthcoming transit possesses, perhaps, the most immediate public interest.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*, which has been improving rapidly of late, presents us this month with a very amusing sketch of the "talking members" of the House of Commons, an excellent memoir of the late Belgian statesman, Van de Weyer, and a spirited—perhaps too indiscriminate—defence of Boswell against the strictures of Lord Macaulay. "Olympia" is still finely written and full of interest; and Mr. Buchanan, eschewing this time the poetical, and confining himself to the humorous, has achieved a real success in his robust sketch of "The Wedding of Shon Maclean."

The *St. James's Magazine* has for once a contribution of considerable interest, in the shape of some unpublished letters of Haydon to Leigh Hunt, edited by Mr. S. T. Mayer. The most important are from Paris, and descriptive of Haydon's visit to the art-treasures of that city after the fall of Napoleon in 1814; previous, consequently, to the restoration of the plundered works of art to their owners.

Tinsley and Belgravia are respectively full of entertaining reading, with no features calling for special notice. We have also to acknowledge the New Monthly, the Victoria, London Society (which is accompanied by a bright-looking Holiday Number), Good Words, Cassell's Magazine, the Sunday Magazine, Chambers's Journal, and Once a Week.

The *British Quarterly* contains several able articles, among which may particularly be noticed a summary of the results of the recent researches into the oceanic depths, a dispassionate review of Lord Ellenborough's Indian administration, and a rebuke to the "Whig admirers" of "the Tory Administration."

The *New Quarterly* has some really excellent matter in Mrs. Linton's Cornish novelette; in Mr. Latouche's Portuguese travels, equal to any travels of the day in spirit, geniality, and accurate acquaintance with the country described; and in the Rev. F. Arnold's personal history of Lord Macaulay. Mr. Arnold's anecdotes bring out both the strong and the weak sides of Macaulay's private character—his unbounded generosity in money matters and his egotism in everything else. Some specimens of his marginal notes on stupid books are amusingly characteristic.

THE NEW TARGETS AT WIMBLEDON.

In the rifle-shooting this week and next week, at the Wimbledon National Congress, which claims separate notice, the Council of the Association have introduced a new system of targets. This is the contrivance of Captain Costin, the executive officer. Iron is now superseded by canvas, covered with paper, as the material for targets. The divisions on the short-range targets are four concentric circles, the "bull's-eye" being 8 in. in diameter, the "centre" 16 in., a fresh division called the "inner" 28 in. in diameter, and the "outer" 40 in. On the second-class targets the divisions are also four in number, their diameters being respectively 22 in., 38 in., 54 in., and

70 in. For the long-range targets the old dimension are retained, but the "bull's-eye" is a circle 36 in. in diameter, and the "centre" a circle of 54 in. in diameter; the rest of the old 6 ft. square centre forming the "inner," and the 3 ft. wide space on each flank continuing the "outer." At all ranges the value of the shots is 2, 3, 4, or 5, according as outer, inner, centre, or bull's-eye is struck. There is a change in the system of marking, to lessen the risk of accidents and ensure greater accuracy. Under the old system each shot-mark was washed off the face of the iron target from a side mantlet by a brush fixed at the back of a disc, which indicated the value of the hit. The labour was considerable, and the markers were liable to be struck by "splashes" of lead as the bullet broke up on the target. In the new system the markers are in a trench beneath the targets, and, as every bullet passes through, no "splashing" is possible, unless the iron target frame is struck; but, as its edges are bevelled, bullets will glance harmlessly into the butt. Each target has a "dummy" attached, a second target, not to be shot at, which is known, having a red bull's-eye. When a shot passes through the target it is pulled down into the trench to have a patch of paper pasted over the hole, the dummy of course ascending at the same time. Over the face of the dummy is stretched some wire net, and on this a disc is hung, at the same point as the shot hole in the target, to show the value of the hit. The target and dummy are counterpoised, and worked by machinery in turns, to lighten the labour of the markers.

Sir John Arnott has offered to cleanse the Liffey at his own expense, and the Dublin Corporation has accepted the offer.

Notice has been served on the proprietors of all Irish newspapers prohibiting the insertion of betting-list advertisements.

Great quantities of condemned stores from the Mediterranean stations are being landed at Woolwich. They include old guns and shot, and shells of obsolete shapes. The latter will be recast, and the former disabled. This clearance is a preliminary to a rearmament of Gibraltar and Malta.

The bill to amend the Endowed Schools Act provides for the transfer of the powers of the commission to the Charity Commissioners, whose number is to be increased by not more than two. The Charitable Trusts Acts of 1853 to 1869 are to be repealed in so far as regards the salaries of the Commissioners and their staff.

Earl Granville, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and president of the Dover Harbour board, opened, on Monday, a new deep-water basin, which has been constructed from the designs of Sir John Hawkshaw. The Maid of Kent, one of the Channel boats, which was gaily decorated with streamers, proceeded with a party to the new dock, followed by other vessels. The training-ship fired a salute as the procession passed. On the gates being reached the Granville Dock was declared open, three hearty cheers were given by the sailors, and the proceedings concluded.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The specialty of last week was the first performance this season of "L'Etoile du Nord," on Friday, when the cast offered, as heretofore, the all-important features of Madame Adelina Patti's impersonation of Catherine, and M. Faure's of Peter. The performances of these great artists presented all their former excellences. Madame Patti's exquisite singing produced the same marked effect as heretofore, especially in the couplets "Il Cappel," the "Tambourine song," the duet (with Peter) "Di qual città;" the charming prayer, "Veglia dal ciel" (at the end of the first act); the incidental passages in the camp scene; and the music of the last act, in which the bravura air (with two flutes obbligati) again served to display the exquisite quality of voice and rare skill of the singer.

The character of Peter is among the finest of M. Faure's dramatic performances, while his admirable vocalisation is also conspicuous in the music of the part. Nothing could be better than the acting of this artist in the difficult scene of the camp carousal, with Peter's inebriation and his gradual recollection of the voice of Catherine in that of the young recruit whom he has condemned to be shot for insubordination. The bacchanalian song, "Vedi al par rubino," was so finely given that it had to be repeated; another admirable specimen of vocal art having been M. Faure's singing of the romanza in the last act, "O lieti di." Madame Sinico was the same efficient representative of Prascovia, and Signor Ciampi of Gritzenko, as on previous occasions; the parts of the vivandières having been assigned to Mdlles. Bianchi and Cottino, and that of Giorgio to Signor Sabater—the more subordinate characters having been filled, as formerly, by Signori Capponi, Tagliafico, Raguer, Manfredi, and Rossi.

On Monday "Linda di Chamouni" was given for the first time this season, and Mdlle. Albani repeated her performance of the heroine with an effect even greater than that of last year. Her brilliant singing in the aria, "O luce di quest' amina," and in the scene of delirium, produced a very marked impression. Signor Piazza, as Carlo (his first performance of the character in England), confirmed the good impression which he made on his recent début, and subsequently Mdlle. Calaschi, as Pierotto, acted and sang very effectively; and the cast in other respects included (as formerly) Signor Graziani as Antonio, Signor Baggiolo as the Prefect, and Signor Ciampi as the Marquis.

On Tuesday "L'Etoile du Nord" was repeated, on Wednesday "Marta" was given, for Thursday and Saturday "Roberto il Diavolo" was announced, and for yesterday (Friday) "Il Trovatore."

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

"Il Flauto Magico" was performed here on Saturday, after having been for several seasons ignored by Mr. Mapleson's establishment. Mdlle. Titien's fine declamatory singing makes the character of Pamina far more prominent than that uninteresting dramatic personage might otherwise be. In the trio in the first act, "Colomba tenera," in the duet, "La dove prende" ("The manly heart"), in the pathetic air, "Ah! lo so," and in the scene of despair where Pamina's intended suicide is prevented by the intervention of the three geni— in all these situations the excellent performance of Mdlle. Titien produced all its wonted effect, the duet having received the usual encore. The two bravura songs ("Non paventar" and "Gl'angui d'inferno") of Astrifiamante (the Queen of Night) were brilliantly sung by Mdlle. Singelli, especially the second aria, in which the singer displayed a bright and certain staccato and a command of the higher "head" notes, reaching to E flat in alt. In each instance the artist was greatly applauded. Mr. Bentham, as Tamino, sang smoothly and carefully; but his phrasing is still susceptible of improvement. Signor Perkins's deep and resonant bass voice was heard to peculiar advantage in the music of Sarastro, particularly in the fine air (with chorus), "Possente Numi," and in the better-known "Qui sdegno," his delivery of the latter having called forth special applause. Signor Catalani, as Papageno, sang well and acted earnestly, although with but little humour. He gave the air "Colombo o tortorella" with such effect that its repetition was unavoidable. The beautiful concerted music of the three geni and of the attendants on the Queen of Night was efficiently sung by Mdlles. Bauermeister and Justine Macvitz, and Madame Demerice-Lablache, and Mdlles. Marie Roze and Risarelli and Madame Trebelli-Bettini. Mdlle. Alwina Valleria was a vivacious representative of the small part of Papagena; and Signori Rinaldini and Campobello were thoroughly efficient, respectively, as Monostatos and Il Sacerdote.

On Monday Madame Christine Nilsson added another character to her repertoire by appearing, for the first time in England, as Leonora in "Il Trovatore." The success of the artist was complete, the performance having been one of exceptional excellence, both vocally and histrionically. The grace and brilliancy imparted to the opening cavatina, "Tacea la notte," were powerfully contrasted by the pathos and energy of the subsequent scenes of despairing love. In the trio at the end of the first act, the duet with Manrico in the third act, the "Miserere," and the closing scenes with the Count and with Manrico, the singing and acting of Madame Nilsson produced a very marked impression, and afforded additional proof of her recent progress in the command over the deeper sentiments of tragic and heroic opera.

Signor Campanini, as Manrico, sang effectively in several instances, particularly in the demonstrative solo, "Di quella pira," in which his possession of the high chest C was advantageously displayed. Madame Trebelli-Bettini sang the music of Azucena as finely as on any of the innumerable previous occasions. Signor Galassi, as the Count di Luna, won a well-deserved encore for the air "Il Balen;" and the cast was otherwise similar to that of previous performances.

"La Favorita" was the opera on Tuesday, "Il Talismano" on Wednesday, "Il Flauto Magico" was promised for Thursday, "Faust" for Friday, and "Le Nozze di Figaro" for to-night (Saturday).

After a temporary suspension, the series of Saturday summer concerts and the illustrations of national music were resumed at the Crystal Palace last week, when a selection was given from Russian and Polish composers, some of the performers having been of the first-named nationality. Four pieces by Glinka were given, including the overture to his opera "Rouslan and Ludmilla," and the beautiful polonaise and chorus from that entitled "A Life for the Czar," which was included in the performances at the Royal Albert Hall on the occasion of the recent visit of the Emperor of Russia. A prominent feature at Saturday's concert was the admirable playing of Madame Essipoff, the eminent Russian pianist, in two movements of Chopin's first concerto and some unaccompanied solos. The orchestral pieces, besides those already specified, were two bright and effective fantasias on Russian subjects—"Kamarins-Kaja," by Glinka, and "Cosatschoke," by Dargomijsky—and Rubinstein's pompous "Overture Triomphale." The eight Russian lady vocalists gave some of their characteristic part-songs, and Madame Smida (a débutante) and

Signor de Reschi contributed vocal solos. Mr. Manns conducted, with the exception of the concerto, which was directed by M. Leschetizky. This week's concert is to be illustrative of Scandinavian music.

The last Floral Hall concert of the season was given on Saturday afternoon, when again the fine performances of Madame Adelina Patti, Mdlle. Albani, and Mdlle. Marimon—and of other eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera—were heard in a selection of favourite pieces. The room was fully and fashionably attended.

A series of performances of ballad operas commenced in the Crystal Palace theatre on Tuesday afternoon, when "Guy Mannering" was given, with the special feature of Mr. Sims Reeves's fine singing as Henry Bertram. The reception of the singer was of the most enthusiastic kind.

The programme of the third concert of the Welsh Choral Union, on Monday, included national melodies and part-songs and the co-operation of a band of harpists.

The last of this season's opera concerts at the Royal Albert Hall is announced for this (Saturday) afternoon, the programme consisting, as usual, of a popular selection, chiefly operatic, to be performed by the principal artists of Her Majesty's Opera.

THEATRES.

Our record this week is rather of houses closing than of houses opening or keeping open or producing new dramas. On Saturday double performances were given at the Lyceum, being for the benefit of Mr. H. L. Bateman, when Miss Bateman appeared as Leah, in the scene wherein she utters her fearful malediction. The third act of "The Bells" was then performed, in which Mr. Irving, as Matthias, once more sustained his reputation. He and Miss Virginia Francis likewise acted their original characters in the second act of "Philip." The fourth act of "Charles I." was also put into acquisition, when, in addition to Mr. Irving in the title rôle, Miss Isabel Bateman personated the Queen, and Mr. Clayton, Cromwell. With this feast of fragments the season terminated.

In this dearth of entertainment the French plays at the Queen's have been very acceptable. Fortunately, too, their present programme is eminently attractive. The Vaudeville Company, from Paris, have taken possession of the theatre, and made a successful début in M. Sardou's comedy of "L'Oncle Sam." The production of this on the English stage is quite an event, and, were it our cue, might justify our treating it in extenso. We shall, however, give the reader a tolerably full conception of the piece, its motif, and its prospect of success. M. Sardou has already tried his hand as a satirical dramatist, and his "Rabagas" is a most effective work of its class. Once in the political field, the author's thoughts naturally turned to America, and he readily apprehended that to the reaper it would afford a fine store of democratic follies. With many of its phases it was possible for him to make acquaintance in the pages of Mrs. Trollope, Captain Marryatt, and Mr. Hepworth Dixon, not to add the names of Charles Dickens, Alfred Assolant, and M. Carlier. How M. Sardou has availed himself of these materials may be seen at a glance from the merest epitome of the plot; and how the characters have been realised may be guessed when we mention that Mdlle. Fargeuil, Mdlle. Massin, M. Parade, and M. St. Germain are members of the company, and sustain the principal parts. The opening scene is the deck-saloon of a New York river steamer. Here the prospect of a tour in the United States has invited many of the important personages of the comedy to assemble—among them, Madame Bellamy, a Parisian widow, who acts as mentor or Minerva to a young gentleman, eager in the search for information, the Marquis Robert de Rochemaure; the Rev. Mr. Gedelia, inventor of the doctrine of spiritual marriage; Gyp, an Irishman, a corrupt electoral agent; Colonel Nathaniel, a matrimonial speculator, who has survived any number of divorces; Elliot, a journalist, and Betsy, his separated wife. We can easily imagine certain scandalous situations which might grow naturally out of such a combination of New-World eccentricities. We have, however, omitted "Uncle Sam" himself, one Mr. Samuel Applebot, a multitudinous Yankee, who represents all the Americans in one individual. He, too, has a niece, named Sarah—a calculating young lady—who makes a dead set at the Marquis on board the steam-boat, and invites him to the hotel at New York in which Tapplebot resides, which is the scene of his various nefarious operations. Here the young lady contrives to ascertain the amount of the Marquis's fortune, who has been warned of his peril by Madame Bellamy, but nevertheless falls into the snare. Sarah, at length, becomes the victim of her own flirtation, and falls seriously in love with the young nobleman. This brings about a state of things at first unfavourable to her designs; but the sincerity of her passion enables her to surmount the impending difficulties, and conducts her to a final triumph. Uncle Sam himself undergoes a change, and Madame Bellamy compels him to yield to her superior cunning. The nonchalance with which Betsy, on board the steam-boat, introduces her late and present husband to each other is intended as a practical comment on the American law of divorce; and other situations, more or less extravagant, illustrate certain social topics in a similar fashion. The play, indeed, manifests many shortcomings and exaggerations; but these, for the most part, are redeemed by the excellent acting "all round" by which the various scenes, some of them of the most hazardous description, are supported. On the whole, the piece must be accepted as a witty Frenchman's view of life in America rather than the actual life itself. The result is a palpable caricature, exposing much of selfishness, calculation, and deceit—charges which may undoubtedly be made good in relation to American life and manners; but quite as applicable in their degree to the present state of European society.

Under the management of M. Marye the St. James's has been opened for a short season of three weeks, for the production of some of the classical pieces of the French stage. On Monday Racine's celebrated comedy, "Les Plaideurs," was represented. Messrs. Pemark, Monval, Rebel, and Barral, of the Théâtre Français and L'Odéon, contrived to put the audience into good humour by their careful and judicious acting, the Intimé of M. Monval being highly successful. The famous tragedy by Corneille, terminating, according to the precedence of Mdlle. Rachel, with the fourth act, served to introduce Mdlle. Agar as Camille. This lady, who commenced her artistic career as a singer, being endowed with a fine contralto voice, was persuaded by Ricourt, founder of the journal *L'Artiste*, to devote her attention to tragedy. In 1862 Mdlle. Agar made her first appearance at the Odéon in "Phèdre." She was not long before she appeared at the Théâtre Français, where she played a round of the principal parts in high tragedy. Mdlle. Agar had a cordial reception on Monday, which was fully justified as the piece progressed. If she could be persuaded to have morning performances, she would, we are assured, meet great patronage from the ladies' schools in the vicinity of town. The French of her school would be followed with greater ease than that of Sardou, Dumas, or Feuillet, and the great writers of the old French school would be appreciated.

The performance of French plays continues at the Princess's; but the managers have fallen back on the repertoire of the Palais Royal. The stock company includes Messrs. Didier and Schey, and Mdlle. Wilhelm. They have lately performed "Tricocche et Cacolet," "Le Reveillon," and "Nos Domes-tiques," and more recently "Le Voyage en Chine," which, with the help of M. Verdet and Mdlle. Marie de Jolly, has been excellently well interpreted. Nevertheless, they complain of want of patronage and have made an appeal to the public.

At the Vaudeville a new introductory piece, called "My Husband's Secret," has been successfully produced. It is followed by Boucicault's "Old Heads and Young Hearts" and Gilbert's "Creatures of Impulse."

A piece that has been for some time acted at the Grecian has become an object of general interest from the cleverness of its situations and the acting. It is entitled "Hand and Glove," and exhibits Mr. George Conquest and Mr. Arthur Williams as two process-servers and detectives in partnership, who exercise sharp practice on each other as well as on their customers. Many of the scenes between them remind us of "The Beggars' Opera;" they are, however, decidedly original, and much of the business invented by Mr. George Conquest is peculiar, and, indeed, suggestive of genius. The care and readiness with which he adjusts his olfactories just at the supreme moment of arriving at a sudden determination is remarkably funny. The serious part of the plot is not so good; yet it has one situation, where the dying woman insists on her poisoner looking her straight in the face, which has a strong tragic force, and might by great acting be made thoroughly effective.

An amateur theatrical performance, to which we wish every success, will be given this (Saturday) evening for the benefit of the widow of the late Mr. Shirley Brooks, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The performances will begin with Mr. Tom Taylor's drama, in one act, "The Sheep in Wolf's Clothing." To be followed by the favourite comedietta, by Mr. Charles Dance, entitled "The Bengal Tiger." The characters will be sustained by the following distinguished amateurs:—Mr. Brandram, Mr. Palgrave Simpson, Mr. Quintin Twiss, Captain Wiseman, R.N., Mr. E. N. Alpe, Mr. C. Helmore, Mr. W. J. Dixon, the Misses Ross-Church, Mrs. Ross-Church (Florence Marryatt), and Mrs. Monckton.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Lord Shaftesbury presided, on Thursday week, at the prize distribution on board the training-ship Chichester, for Homeless Boys, lying off Greenhithe, Kent, one of the institutions governed by the Institute for Homeless Children, Great Queen-street, Holborn.

The anniversary festival of the Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Institution was held the same evening at the London Tavern—Mr. Alfred de Rothschild presiding. Subscriptions amounting to £771 were announced.

It is proposed to enlarge the New Hospital for Women, and a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, yesterday week, for the purpose of promoting that object. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and resolutions in accordance with the end in view were adopted. Among the speakers were Professor Fawcett, M.P., and the lady doctors, Mrs. Garrett-Anderson and Mrs. Hoggan, who advocated the plan of enabling women to have medical attendance from persons of their own sex.

The annual festival in aid of the funds of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution was celebrated, yesterday week, at the Criterion, Regent-street—Sir S. Waterlow, M.P., presiding. There was a numerous attendance, a number of ladies gracing the table. Mr. J. Kaines, the secretary, announced subscriptions amounting to about £550.

A mission home for young Englishwomen in Paris was started in 1872 by Miss Leigh, an English lady, to meet the wants of the large number of English girls in Paris who may be in a destitute condition. The number that could be accommodated within its walls at the outset was but twelve, but the home has since been extended, and now numbers twenty-six beds. Miss Leigh, however, still finds her sphere of usefulness limited from want of room and want of funds. She therefore appeals for a sum of £10,000, to enable her to acquire and furnish suitable premises, and give shelter and aid to the many hundreds of English girls that often find themselves without either in Paris. With the object of furthering this project a drawing-room meeting was held, yesterday week, at 36, Kensington-park-gardens, when General Alexander took the chair. A letter, expressing approval of Miss Leigh's work, from the Bishop of London was read. The chairman, the Rev. F. Moran, and Dr. Davis, having spoken in advocacy of the mission, Miss Leigh gave a short account of the state of things that led her to form it. She stated that the privations and poverty of numbers of girls who went over to Paris in search of work were inconceivable, and, from a strong feeling of duty to give a loving shelter and protection to her unfortunate sisters abroad, Miss Leigh established the mission home, which, although its accommodation is so limited, has received over 3200 individual visits from young women who needed advice and assistance. No one is allowed to leave it unless some satisfactory situation is obtained for her, or she is assisted to return to England or her friends. Having regard to the obvious claims of such an institution upon the charitable, we need do no more than state that the bankers are Messrs Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street; and that Miss Leigh may be found at the Home in Paris, 77, Avenue Wagram.

Sir Arthur Helps, Clerk to the Privy Council, on Saturday last, distributed the prizes won by students of the Ware-housemen and Clerks' Schools at Caterham. The examinations had been very satisfactory, and Sir Arthur spoke humorously of "the alarming proficiency" of some of the pupils. Afterwards, in delivering a general address, he said his idea of education was that "children should be taught to do some one thing supremely well."

The annual meeting of St. John's House and Sisterhood was held, on Monday, in Norfolk-street, Strand—the Bishop of London, the president of the society, taking the chair. The report, read by Mr. George Frere, the hon. secretary, showed that the progress of the institution had been most satisfactory. During the past year three sisters had been admitted, as well as twenty-two nurses and twenty-eight probationer nurses. The Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem continue to pay for the diet of some of the convalescent patients, both of King's College and Charing-cross Hospitals. Allusion was also made to the satisfactory settlement of the dispute with the managers of the King's College Hospital, which had resulted in an agreement that the St. John's House should supply a staff of thirty-four nurses, at a cost of £1500 a year.

The statue of the late Earl of Derby, in St. Margaret square, opposite New Palace-yard, will be unveiled to-day (Saturday).

There has been a horse show this week at Alexandra Park. Many well-known exhibitors sent fine animals, and the show was pronounced to be a good one.



"LE BAGAGE DE CROQUEMITAINE." BY LOBRICHON.

FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1874.

"LE BAGAGE DE CROQUEMITAINE."

The little boys and girls of this generation are not much tormented by the dread of a cruel giant walking about with a basket to pick them up and carry them home to be killed and cooked for his supper, as Polyphemus served the companions of Ulysses. Croquemitaine was the name of such an ogre who terrified the French children of a more credulous age, and M. Lobrichon's picture, which is in the Paris Salon of the present season, gives us some idea of Croquemitaine's baggage or basket-load of provender for his kitchen and horrid table. The name of Croquemitaine, we believe, is taken from an old chivalric romance of the Middle Ages which tells the adventures of some fabled companions of Charlemagne, comrades of the Roland or Orlando who is celebrated in old French, Provençal, and Italian poetry. Mitaine was the daughter of Mitron and Mita, Count and Countess of Rennes, in Brittany, and Charlemagne was her godfather. She put on armour and mounted her steed as a knight, like many other ladies of that wonderful age, to ride in quest of masculine adventures, and became a follower of Roland, with whom she went to fight against the Moors in Spain. In a forest near Saragossa was the mystic stronghold of superstition called "Fear Fortress," the dwelling of

this terrible giant, who used to catch hold of the children, and of grown-up people, too, if they were feeble of heart. He was named Croquemitaine, we suppose, in order to frighten the Demoiselle Mitaine, as though he were predestined to devour her; but we are happy to say that he never did any such thing. It was decreed that the castle of this bogey should dissolve into mere vapour at the approach of any courageous and pure-minded champion of right and truth. So that was how Mitaine overthrew the lord of Fear Fortress. The story has been translated into English verse by Mr. Tom Hood, and published by Messrs. Cassell with the illustrative drawings of Gustave Doré. This tale is perhaps above a thousand years old; it may be of Celtic origin, like the tales of King Arthur's Round Table. Our Engraving is from Goupil's photograph.

"FEMME LACUSTRE."

Pre-historic man, with pre-historic woman to keep him company and bring forth the race of their historical successors, must have lived in some odd ways a very long time ago. His flint implements, tools or weapons, are found where his bones have long since crumbled to dust, in the limestone caverns of Yorkshire and the West of England, or in the gravel beds of the river Somme, as well as in like places of Belgium, Sicily,

Brazil, and many other countries. They prove that he possessed, even in that primitive age, a certain degree of inventive skill and forethought. The climate in these parts of the globe was then very different from what it is now. Sometimes it was much hotter; sometimes much colder. We are told that such huge beasts as the mammoth, the rhinoceros, and the hippopotamus, and the great Irish elk, and the wild bull, with cave-bears, cave-hyenas, cave-lions, reindeer, wolves, and foxes, were then pursued by the huntsman's stone-pointed spears and "palæolithic" axes with as much courage as if he had been armed with a breech-loading rifle. Then came, after several thousand years, a later dispensation for the human race, which geologists call the "neo-lithic" age. In the relics of its more civilised population the stone implements are of an improved fashion, and are sometimes found along with bronze. To this period are ascribed the traces of ancient dwellings built on piles of wood, as the savages of Papua and Borneo are seen to build their houses at the present day, above the marshes and shallow water of the lake districts, in Switzerland and in other parts of Europe. Hatchets and knives are found in these forlorn habitations, with ornaments of metal, fragments of pottery, pieces of rudely-woven cloth, the bones of animals probably eaten for food, and even charred corn, there being other proofs of the use of fire. In Denmark, and



"FEMME LACUSTRE" BY A. ANKER.

FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1874.

on some parts of the British coast, lie heaps of shells, those of oysters, cockles, or periwinkles, thrown aside by the people who enjoyed that simple fare. The remains of the Swiss lake-dwellings have been explored with particular interest, and many scientific archaeologists have discussed the probable character of their inhabitants. But a French artist, whose picture is in the Paris Exhibition of this year, presents us with his notion of a lady of that remote period belonging to the lacustrine nations. We have engraved it from a photograph which is published by Messrs. Goupil and Company. As a daughter of Eve, and a possible great-great-grandmother of any one of ourselves, she is entitled to our respectful salutations. If any of our readers intend a visit to Switzerland in the coming holidays of autumn, let them by all means, for the ordinary guidance of their tour, provide themselves either with "Cook's Tourists' Handbook to Switzerland via Paris," just published by Messrs. T. Cook and Sons, of Ludgate-circus; or with the minute and comprehensive "Handbook for Switzerland and Southern Germany," by Messrs. Berlepsch and Kohl (D. Nutt, Strand), or with the instructive Bædeker, or the familiar and trustworthy publication of Murray. But for the Pfahlbauten, or pile-buildings of the Lacustrine Pre-Historic Age, if any tourist should care to see them and know something about them, we recommend Mr. John Reynell Morell's "Scientific Guide to Switzerland," published by Smith and Elder. It will be con-

venient, also, to see the instructive collection of specimens of various relics of human antiquity from these pile-supported villages of the Swiss lakes and peat-moors, which has been arranged by Dr. Keller in the museum at Zurich. In the Lake of Constance, more especially, the Unter See and the Ueberlingen branch, as well as at Wangen and at Concise, near Yverdon, the remains of those primitive dwellings are most abundant. But a perfect example is to be found at Moosendorf, two hours' walk from Berne; and another at Robenhäusen, near Zurich. The Lakes of Geneva and Neufchâtel, and those of North Italy, present similar tokens of former habitation.

A lighthouse erected at the extremity of Hartland Point was opened last week. The proceedings were begun by Sir F. Arrow, Deputy Master of the Trinity House, who, in a short address, alluded to the special necessity of a light at a point leading to the coal and iron districts of Wales and the port of Bristol. The Bishop of Exeter invoked God's blessing on the undertaking as a means of guarding the lives of our fellow-countrymen and the sailors of all nations. The light, which may be seen for nearly twenty miles, is a revolving dioptric apparatus, giving two white flashes and one red flash at every thirty seconds.

"LE Puits qui Parle."

"The Speaking Well" is not, as might be understood from the French title strictly construed, the well that speaks to this rustic maiden; but it is the well at which somebody else is speaking to her; and perhaps the old proverb might here be most prudently quoted, advising her "to leave well alone." That young gentleman behind the wall has a feather in his cap, while this poor foolish girl has no shoes upon her feet; we do not feel sure that it will be for her peace to let them converse very often without just a word of warning. A certain weakness of resolve is too apparent in her attitude, and the gleam of gratified feminine vanity lurks in her smiling eye. The picture, by A. Vely, was in the Paris Exhibition of last year, and has been photographed by Messrs. Goupil, from whom we have permission to copy it in our Engraving.

Doveleys, near Uttorexter, the seat of Sir Thomas Percival Heywood, Bart., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The plate and jewellery were saved.

The first fête in connection with the Widow and Orphans' Fund of the London and South-Western Railway Company took place last Saturday, by the permission of Mr. Wyndham S. Portal, one of the directors, at his seat, Malshanger, near Oakley.

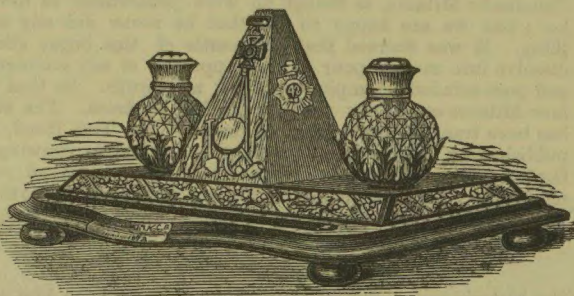
NEW BOOKS.

Though every educated person may not be so familiar as one might desire with "the well-known 'Srpske narodne pripovijetke' of Vuk Stefanovics Karadjich, published at Vienna in 1853," or with "the 'Bosniacke narodne pripovijetke,' collected by the 'Society of Young Bosnia,' the first part of which collection was printed at Sissek, in Croatia, in 1870," it may be stated, for the information of anybody who will be a whit the wiser for it, that to those two "well-known" literary treasures we are indebted for the highly-interesting volume entitled *Serbian Folk-Lore: Popular Tales selected and translated by Madame Cesdomic Mijatovics* (W. Isbister and Co.). The Rev. W. Denton, M.A., author of "Servia and the Servians," has furnished an instructive introduction and exercised editorial supervision; and the result is calculated to be eminently satisfactory to students and lovers of traditional, legendary, supernatural, and other tales current amongst the various populations of the globe. And if it be true of literature as it is of other things, that demand creates supply, the taste for the sort of book now under consideration is by no means languishing. It was but the other day, as it seems, that Mr. Ralston came out with his admirable contribution to the Russian side of the subject, and that Mr. Dasent offered a second series of Icelandic lore to the many readers who had been charmed by his first. The stories of the Western Highlands have been told by Mr. Campbell; those of India by a score of writers; "Reynard the Fox" has been hunted down by Dr. Bleek in the haunts of the unbelieving Kaffir; Sir George Grey has rummaged amongst the mythology of New Zealand; numerous are the works illustrative of our own native "bogy" in our own English shires; and almost the whole mass of this curious and attractive reading has been accumulated and brought within the reach of nearly everybody who can decipher plain English within the last few years. Then, welcome Servia, with her own special tribute to swell the general fund. The more the merrier; and not only so, but the more the better and the more useful. For from such collections we glean not only amusement both for children and their elders, but evidence available for scientific argument. If we compare them together and make due allowance for the influence of different climates, religions, governments, and so on, we find ourselves wondering at the many points of similarity, and asking ourselves whether the origin of nearly all the stories may not be traced to the time when all men were of one speech and one language, and would have been likely to intercommunicate their primitive legends. Of course, the conclusion drawn would be, that stories resembling one another can lay claim to an antiquity greater than that of those which are distinctively national.

Everybody was long ago aware that "Owen Meredith" could write singularly graceful, melodious, and even original poetry, with just a dash, perhaps, of affectation; but not everybody would be prepared for the wit and wisdom, the manly vigour, the double-edged humour, the mingled gravity and playfulness displayed in the two volumes entitled *Fables in Song*, by Robert, Lord Lytton (William Blackwood and Sons). At the same time, all the wonted beauties of style and versification are, when occasion offers, as noticeable as ever. Indeed, the author has redeemed from reproach the fable couched in the form of verse; with him it is something more and better than a mere allegory or didactic essay with a jingle of rhyme; his moral is not obtruded, but rather has to be sought for among the poetical flowers in which it lies coyly hidden; he sings a song that is agreeable to all, but has in its musical numbers a meaning liable sometimes to escape the notice of an inattentive and unreflecting reader. It is but natural that there should be, as there are, inequalities between the fables; and that, whilst some are exquisite, others should be out of place in the excellent company in which they are found. To the latter category belongs "Aurora Clair," which may, no doubt, be a fable, for the usual meaning attached to the word is purely arbitrary, but which is certainly not remarkable for the novelty of the subject, for the manner in which it is treated, or for the aptness of the moral it is supposed to point. A poor girl is insulted in the public street at night by a ruffian, and her little brother, ten years old, defends her, and, with a handy stone, treats him much as David treated Goliath, whilst a statue of Bayard, looming in the distance and uselessly appealed to by the maltreated maiden, necessarily remains motionless. And some very imperfect parallel is drawn between the position in our day of "perishing Poesy" and that of the young woman in the "fable."

It is to be feared that when the visit of the Shah to this country was seized upon as an excellent pretext for the composition and publication of *Persia—Ancient and Modern*, by John Piggot, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S. (Henry S. King and Co.), hope told a flattering but deceptive tale. It is more than doubtful whether the interest, such as it was, awakened by the presence of the Shah extended beyond his diamonds and the colour of his horse's tail, and was less ephemeral than the curiosity with which a crowd will always gaze at the by no means unfamiliar spectacle of a horse down in the streets. As for the concessions made to Baron Reuter, it is probable that, beyond a few statesmen and speculators, and editors (who are obliged to know everything), not half a dozen of us, both sexes included, know anything or care anything about them. We have a vague idea that the Shah and Baron Reuter entered into some sort of partnership; that there has since been a misunderstanding between them; and that, whatever may be the result to the ancient land of Persia, Baron Reuter is not the man to renounce the bargain without having first sucked thereout no mean advantage. Still, though a book may owe its origin to a mistaken notion, the book itself may be a very good and useful one; and if Mr. Piggot's volume be not itself exhaustive of the vast subject set forth upon his titlepage, he has, at any rate, supplied a list of no fewer than fifty-four authorities to be consulted by those who are desirous of further or more copious information. He himself, however, furnishes the ordinary reader with the means of obtaining far more than that little knowledge which is accounted a dangerous thing. About the history, the religion, the literature, the commerce and products, the arts and sciences, the army, and the education and language of Persia he has collected what is very well worth reading and is of all dates, from the days of Cyrus and of Zoroaster down to those of the present Shah, whose august name appears to be spelt in at least fourteen different ways; about travelling in Persia he has a great deal to communicate; about the sport to be found in Persia he will not be consulted in vain; about the condition of women and the laws and customs as regards them prevailing in Persia he is not reticent; and he devotes a whole chapter to the Persian crown jewels, a topic deeply interesting to a nation of shopkeepers—the chapter, however, is a short one, and contains only about ten pages. It may not be generally known that our late visitor, whose composure upon all occasions is said to have been conspicuous and was sometimes attributed to studied apathy, brought with him to Europe "about two hundred" talismans, some of which, if the possessor could only believe in their efficacy, must be eminently calculated to produce imperturbability. For instance, "around his neck the Shah wore a cube of amber, reported to have

fallen from heaven in the time of Mohammed, which possesses the property of rendering him invulnerable;" again, "a five-pointed star, supposed to have been worn by Rustem, called Merzoum, is believed to make conspirators immediately confess their crimes;" and, lastly, "a diamond set in a scimitar and a



INKSTAND GIVEN TO QUARTERMASTER JOHN SIMPSON, V.C., 42ND HIGHLANDERS.

dagger render him invincible." Moreover, he has "a little casket of gold, studded with emeralds," which "is said to have the remarkable property of rendering the royal wearer invisible as long as he remains celibate;" though, as Mr. Piggot pertinently remarks, "it would be difficult to say of what use it could be to the Shah." And yet the question of "Have you seen the Shah?" is thereby invested with a double meaning and rescued from utter imbecility.

In the appropriately Oriental-looking volume entitled *Ham-en-Nds* (Henry S. King and Co.) are to be found some "historical tales and anecdotes of the time of the early Khalifas," translated from the Arabic and annotated by Mrs. Godfrey Clerk, author of "The Antipodes and Round the World." The book is decidedly entertaining; but it is not intended to be that only or mainly, as will be discovered by a perusal of the preface. Moreover, the title, which means "warnings to men," is suggestive of instruction rather than of amusement. Some of the lessons taught, however, are of a somewhat questionable kind, inasmuch as they tend towards the inculcation of Arabian wiliness rather than of English straightforwardness. But, on the other hand, one of the translator's chief objects is thus promoted; for the translator was actuated by many motives, amongst which not the least urgent was a desire to inspire readers with a yearning after more information about the history of the times and people to which the tales and anecdotes belong. Now, we have been told by a great authority that the best way to study history is to "fill your mind with live human figures," which it is sometimes difficult to do when habits, manners, and customs have so altered that it is almost impossible to believe that human nature has undergone no alteration; but "in Oriental history, however, particularly the history of the Arabs," there has been, we are assured, little or no change for twelve centuries, and, therefore, if one would like to know all about the ancient Arabs, so as to enter fully into their history and literature at any epoch whatever, the best way would be to take a part in one of those "personally inspected tours" which are regularly advertised. That an Arab may be witty and that the book has not been undeservedly called entertaining shall be proved by an anecdote touching El Mansur, who was one day preaching at Damascus. "O, ye people!" said he, "it is incumbent upon you to give praise to the Most High, that He hath given me to reign over you. For verily since I began to reign over you He hath taken away the plague." Then a certain Arab cried out to him and said—"Of a truth Allah is merciful, and would not give us both thee and the plague at one time." The annotations are profuse and have had great pains bestowed upon them.

The first volume of *The Life of Napoleon III.*, by Blanchard Jerrold (Longmans), is in the market. The biography is said to be "derived from State records, from unpublished family correspondence, and from personal testimony." That the work is—so far as it now goes, and will be when it is finished—one of great interest, "ça va sans dire;" but of more interest, perhaps, than authority. It is plainly written, and sufficiently well written, by a very friendly hand; but, though the writer "seeks to set forth impartially the great drama," though he has had "the benefit of help abundantly bestowed by the Imperial family," and though "the chapters will show the extreme value of the family papers to which he has had access," the very words used imply that, whilst the State documents were presumably open to anybody not specially disqualified, there has been, as regards the private documents, a discretion which would render it unnecessary for him to make any tremendous sacrifice in the cause of impartiality. Nor is it possible to restrain a smile at the ingenuous mention of "a complete record of the infancy, youth, and early manhood of Prince Louis," obtained "from his old friends and the witnesses of all the stirring events of his long exile." There are some cases, and amongst them is the case of Napoleon III., in which we require to "look on this picture and on that," and are not satisfied with the "counterfeit presentment" supplied by "friends of the family," however impartial. But, "quand on n'a pas ce qu'on aime, il faut aimer ce qu'on a." The volume, then, is divided into three "books," according to the modern fashion. The first is headed "birth, youth, and education;" the second, "the Italian Insurrection," in which the future "Sphinx" and his brother, to the great anguish of Queen Hortense and her husband, were induced to join; and the third, "Arenenburg," bringing the biography down to "the landing of Prince Louis at Norfolk, Virginia." Many—perhaps too many—pages are devoted to the well-known "Strasbourg affair," which the enemies of the late Emperor Napoleon have always represented as a ridiculous piece of melodramatic swagger. Failure, if not sublime, is almost always ridiculous; but there is an anecdote which shows that Louis Napoleon was inclined towards the melodramatic. Being "on the bridge over the Neckar," in his early youth, with a party of young ladies who made scoffing observations about the decline of chivalry and the disappearance of the times "when a young man would leap into a torrent for a lady's glove," he "accepted the challenge, and in an instant plunged from the bridge into the river, to the terror of his companions." And that is just it. In the days of chivalry young ladies would ask for what they hardly meant and for what frightened them in the accomplishment. Louis Napoleon would have done a really sensible thing if, instead of terrifying his companions, he had drawn their attention to the celebrated German poem called "Der Handschuh," in which it is shown how the ladies themselves, from their own sheer wantonness of heart, did more than anybody or anything else to destroy what they were pleased to consider chivalry. There are portraits, and facsimiles of letters written by Napoleon I., Napoleon III. as child and man, Queen Hortense, and other eminent persons, and thus the value and interest of the volume are much enhanced.

Many a heart will be made to ache again, but there is ample compensation for the pain, by *Reminiscences of Forty-three Years in India*, by Lieutenant-General Sir George Lawrence, K.C.S.I., C.B.; edited by W. Edwards, H.M.B.C.S. (John Murray). The gallant reminiscence is one of a family whose name is redolent of India, and whose members, in at least three instances, have done inestimable service to their country and have set a noble example for the imitation of those who have succeeded, or shall succeed, or shall strive to succeed them; and the reminiscences include sad memories of the deplorable disasters in Cabul, chequered memories of captivity endured in Afghanistan and in the Punjab, and glorious memories of a successful administration during the Indian mutiny in Rajpootana. Dreadful charges, in unsparring terms, are made against British commanders and British soldiers; the former are distinctly accused of incapacity and unreadiness, and the latter of demoralisation in the presence of the enemy; and the accusations, made by one who ought to know, who was an eyewitness, and who would not, from his position and experience, make use of "wild and hurling words," are assuredly not unsupported by evidence. But he who accuses also excuses, and, though he does not shrink from showing the dark side of the picture, he does not conceal the bright. He has a tale to tell, which is thrilling to read; he has a career to describe, which it will be advantageous to study; and he has opinions to give which, founded as they are on personal experience, it will be advisable to lay to heart. It is a pity that misprints should have crept in so frequently. For instance, at the first page we read, "On May 5, 1821, I proceeded to India . . . and was immediately posted to the 2nd Regiment of Light Cavalry;" and at the second page, "I joined my regiment on Jan. 15, 1821"—two statements irreconcilable. Again, at pages 268 and 269, the battle of Gujerat is said to have been fought on Feb. 20, whereas, if the recollection of one who first saw a shot fired in anger at the battle of Gujerat, and who is, therefore, likely to have had it impressed upon his memory, may be trusted, that decisive event took place on Feb. 21.

All things Russian meet with attention just now; and, even if it were not so, attention would be equally due to *Early Russian History*: by W. R. S. Ralston, M.A. (Sampson Low and Co.). The contents of the volume are based upon four lectures which the author "delivered at Oxford, in the Taylor Institution, according to the terms of Lord Ilchester's bequest to the University." There are seven chapters. The first deals with "legendary Russia," with Rurik, Igor, Sviatoslaf, and Vladimir I.; in the second we get within the more steady rays of historic light and take a short survey of "federal-princely Russia," with the Tartar looming in the distance; in the third we come to the disastrous times of Tartar invasion; in the fourth to the imposition of the Tartar yoke; in the fifth to the establishment of the Tsardom; in the sixth we are enabled to "cast a rapid glance over the events by which the century following the death of Ivan III. is chiefly rendered remarkable;" and in the seventh, which is called supplementary, the author illustrates and explains certain dubious passages of his narrative by means of opinions extracted from the works of Russian authorities. Altogether, the volume promises to be a very excellent introduction to the study of Russian history.

Young persons of both sexes, to say nothing of their elders, should see whether they cannot derive unusual satisfaction from M. Jules Verne's two books, entitled respectively *The Fur Country* and *Five Weeks in a Balloon* (Sampson Low and Co.), and translated into English, fluent and readable, in the former case by N. D'Anvers and in the latter by Anonymous. The latter—and no wonder—is a second edition; and both are illustrated in almost prodigal style, and are sufficiently bedizen with gilt to make the handsomest drawing-room table proud to exhibit them.

THE FORTY-SECOND HIGHLANDERS.

The 42nd Royal Highlanders, or "Black Watch," a regiment of which we have lately heard and seen much to its augmented renown, has given a testimonial of esteem to one of its officers, Quartermaster John Simpson, V.C., for his services in the Ashantee campaign. It was presented to him by Colonel Sir John McLeod, K.C.B., in the name of all the officers of the regiment. This gift is an inkstand, the decorative design of which is shown in our Engraving. In front of a pyramid, commemorative of the regiment's services in Egypt, are displayed in relief a model of a large gong, with the pioneers' tools, which are immediately under the Quartermaster's care, grouped at the sides. The gong is a trophy that was taken by the grenadier company of the 42nd at Serighaut, on Dec. 7, 1857, the day after the memorable defeat of Scindiah's army at Cawnpore. These objects are surmounted by a facsimile of the Victoria Cross. The regimental badges are introduced at the sides of the pyramid. The several famous engagements in which this regiment took part are enumerated on separate scrolls interwoven with thistles. The ink-bottles on each side of the pyramid are in the form of thistles, with cairngorm tops.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY HEYTESBURY.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth, Baroness Heytesbury, died, on the 30th ult., aged fifty-nine. Her Ladyship was the elder daughter and heiress of the late Sir Leonard Thomas Worsley Holmes, Bart., of Westover, in the Isle of Wight, who was son of the Rev. Sir Henry Worsley Holmes, Bart., by Elizabeth Troughear, his wife, daughter and coheiress of Leonard, Lord Holmes. She married, Oct. 3, 1833, the Hon. William Henry Ashe A'Court, son and heir of William, Lord Heytesbury, G.C.B., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1844 to 1846; and her husband assumed her maiden name of Holmes. He succeeded his father in 1860, and is the present Lord Heytesbury. Her Ladyship leaves several sons and daughters.

COLONEL THE HON. H. HELY-HUTCHINSON.

Colonel the Hon. Henry Hely-Hutchinson died at his seat, Weston, Northamptonshire, on the 2nd inst. He was born, March 26, 1790, the second son of the Hon. Francis Hely-Hutchinson, M.P. for the University of Dublin, by Frances Wilhelmina, his wife, daughter and heiress of Henry Nixon, Esq., of Bellmont; and was brother to John, second Earl of Donoughmore, General in the Army, G.C.B. The Hon. Mr. Hutchinson was educated at Eton, and attained the rank of Colonel in the Army. He was a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Northampton, and served as its High Sheriff in 1848. He married, in April, 1825, Harriet, eldest daughter of the late William Wrightson, Esq., of Cusworth, Yorkshire, and widow of the Hon. Frederick S. N. Douglas, by whom (who died July 16, 1864) he leaves five daughters.

A survey has been completed by her Majesty's ship *Basilisk* of the north-eastern shores of New Guinea. The survey is said to have established the existence of a new and shorter route between Australia and China.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils, dated respectively Feb. 5 and March 8, 1873, and Jan. 26 last, of Henry Metcalfe Ames, late of No. 30, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, and of Linden, near Morpeth, Northumberland, who died on May 1, were proved on the 27th ult. by Robert Taylor, Cadogan Hodgson Cadogan, and Charles Herbert Ames, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths £200 to St. George's Hospital, £300 to each of his said executors, and legacies to his servants. He devises the Linden Hall estate and gives the furniture therein to his eldest son, Louis Eric Ames, his heirs and assigns; his freehold residence, No. 30, Queen's-gate, and the furniture, subject to a provision for the residence there of his unmarried sons and daughters, to his second son, Felix Lyde Ames; the sum of £15,000 and the bonuses thereon secured by a policy in the Scottish Equitable Office, as to two thirds he gives the same to his eldest son, and the remaining one third to his second son. The residue of his property is divided as follows—viz., one third to his eldest son, one third between his younger sons, and one third between his daughters.

The will, dated May 4 last, of Samyantas Stannah, formerly of White-street, Moorfields, but late of No. 12, Gower-street, who died on May 12, was proved on the 16th ult. by Mrs. Emma Mary Stannah, the widow, Henry Hickman Barnes, and James Ridsen Bennett, M.D., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the National Life-Boat Institution, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates (No. 7, Whitehall), the Middlesex Hospital, University College Hospital (Gower-street), and the London Fever Hospital (Liverpool-road, Islington); £250 to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; to his executors, Mr. Barnes and Dr. Bennett, £500 each; to his clerk, William Coggin, £400, free of duty—to his wife £300; to his brother, John Richardson Stannah, £5000 (in the event of his death before the testator, £3000, part thereof, is to go to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, and £2000, the other part thereof, to the Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road); testator also gives the interest of £17,000 to his wife for life, and the interest of £9000 to his sister, Adeline Mesager, for life; the residue of his property he leaves between his wife and sister.

The will, dated Dec. 30, 1870, with a codicil, dated April 5 last, of William Alington, formerly of Little Barford, Bedfordshire, but late of Letchworth Hall, Hertfordshire, who died on May 3, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Julius Alington, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to Edward Stratton an annuity of £70; to his stud groom, James Saunders, a legacy of £100; and there are legacies to his servants; to his said brother, all his furniture and effects and £3000 to expend in cottages at Beaurepaire. All the real estate is devised to his said brother Julius for life, with remainder to his son, Charles Edmund Argentine Alington; the residue of the personality is to accumulate for twenty-one years, and then to be laid out in the purchase of freehold property to be settled in a similar way.

The will, dated Nov. 15, 1867, of Mrs. Margaretta Bruce Baldock, late of No. 8, Prince's-gardens, Hyde Park, who died on May 30 last, at Boulogne, was proved on the 2nd ult. by the Rev. William Francis Gore, the acting executor, power being reserved to Bonamy Dobree, the other executor, to prove hereafter. The personality is sworn under £16,000, and, in addition, the deceased lady was possessed of a share in very large landed estates in Queensland. The testatrix bequeaths £100 each to Mr. Gore and Mr. Dobree; one half of her leasehold house, Prince's-gardens, and of the fixtures and furniture, together with one third of the rest of her property wherever situate, to her daughter Mrs. Hessey Anna O'Connell; a similar bequest to her daughter Mrs. Eliza Carey Gore; and the remaining one third of the residue upon trust for her granddaughter Leonie Sonvoroff Gore.

The will, dated Feb. 13, 1869, of Mrs. Harriet Hoper, late of Shermanbury, Sussex, has been proved at the District Registry, Chichester, by Hester Elizabeth Holmes and Bernard Husey Hunt, the executors. Among other legacies, testatrix gives to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in augmentation of the Colonial Bishops' General Fund, £1000; and to the Chichester Diocesan Association in augmentation of the Church Accommodation Fund, and to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, £500 each; the residue of her personal estate she gives to the said Mrs. Holmes.

The will and codicil, dated July 20, 1864, and June 13, 1868, of Charlotte Jane Clive, of Barkham (the widow of Henry Clive), have been proved by Sir Edward Hulse, Bart., and the Rev. Archer Clive, the executors. The testatrix bequeaths £500 to the Royal Berkshire Hospital; £100 to the Rev. Archer Clive, for the benefit of the poor of the parish of Barkham; £50 to John Sidney Smith, to be distributed by him among the poor people connected with the estates in Ireland of which she was tenant for life; and there are very numerous other legacies. Her mansion-house and estates in the parishes of Barkham, Berks, and Wokingham, Wilts, testatrix devises to the use of her late husband's nephew, George Clive, for life, with remainder to his wife for life; and, after the death of the survivor of them, to the use of their second son, Archer Clive, and his heirs male. The said George Clive is residuary legatee.

The wills of the following persons have recently been proved—viz., Sir Roger Therry, under £7000; Dame Anne Therry, under £1500; Major-General Charles Gosling, under £35,000; the Hon. Sarah Capel, under £3000; James Bull, late of Spring Grove, Middlesex, under £35,000; William Cluff, late of 24, Spital-square, Shoreditch, and of Walthamstow, under £25,000; William Bowman, of Tunbridge Wells, under £70,000; Samuel Forster, late of Southend, Lewisham, under £40,000 in the United Kingdom; Stephen Green, late of Lambeth and Clapham Park, under £35,000; Sir James Duncan Macpherson, K.C.B., under £2000; and James John Mills, late of No. 447, Fulham-road, under £50,000.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the British Association will begin at Belfast on Wednesday, Aug. 19, and will extend over the following seven or eight days. This year's meeting promises to be very successful. At the first meeting of the general committee, the president for the year, Professor Tyndall, will be elected, and the place of meeting for 1876 resolved upon. In the evening of Wednesday the proceedings proper will open with the annual address by Professor Tyndall, on assuming the presidency. On Thursday evening there will be the usual soirée, and on Friday night a discourse will be delivered by Sir John Lubbock. The Saturday, as usual, will be devoted to excursions. On Tuesday there will be another soirée, and on Wednesday the meeting will be brought to a close. The sectional meetings will be held as usual. After the close of the regular meetings excursions will be made to places of interest in the neighbourhood of Belfast.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. H.—There is no solution as you suggest. Look at the position again.
F. H. B., J. J. (New York), W. W., and D. W. K.—Many thanks for the problems, which shall be examined and duly reported upon.
G. H. V.—The required solution is given in the present number.
ADA AND KATE.—It is a true bill; but you will doubtless understand how the error arose.
H. W. B. G.—Accept our best thanks for your kind attention. Unfortunately, however, the information, from causes you will readily understand, did not come to hand in time to be of service.
R. A. P.—The explanation of the apparent anomaly is that 3. P to Q 3rd is a weak move for White. Chess theory has made great progress since the publication of the "Handbook."
DONOZON.—The solution is correct.
PROBLEM No. 1582.—Correct solution received from D. A. (Dublin), W. B. W., and G. R. D.
PROBLEM No. 1583.—Correct solutions received from Dendrin—H. A. N.—Wolley—T. W.—W. A.—W. G. D.—Inagh—W. S. B.—H. L.—Victor G.—D. A.—J. B.—Ada and Kate—G. T.—R. B. S.—J. E. A.—Janie's Young Man—J. G. C.—W. B. W.—Seymour T.—J. Sowden.
PROBLEM No. 1584.—Correct solutions received from J. B. (Oley)—B. B.—W. A.—Trial—J. L.—A. O. C.—M. P.—Wee Me—F. W.—Sid—Pigs—J. E. M.—F. B. H.—Wolley—Janie's Young Man—Seymour T.—J. G. C.—Gold—E. S.—K. M.—G. L. G.—W. B. W.—H. A. N.—Victor G.—M. H. M.—H. of Bangor—H. L.—J. E. A.—W. S. B.—C. G.—J. C. K. (Chicago)—W. V. G. D.—St. Clair—Bravo Doctor—Donozon—Annie M.—Alice W.—R. D. T.—E. J. R.—G. T.—Le Val—J. S.—Moulaive—Wolley.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1582.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 4th	P takes Kt	3. Kt to K B 3rd	K moves
2. Kt to K Kt sq	K takes P*	(ch)	
		4. P mates.	
		4. Kt mates.	

*2. P to Kt 4th (ch) B takes P
3. P to Kt 4th (ch) K to K 4th

[The solution of No. 1584 was inadvertently given in place of the solution of this problem in our impression of June 27.]

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1584.

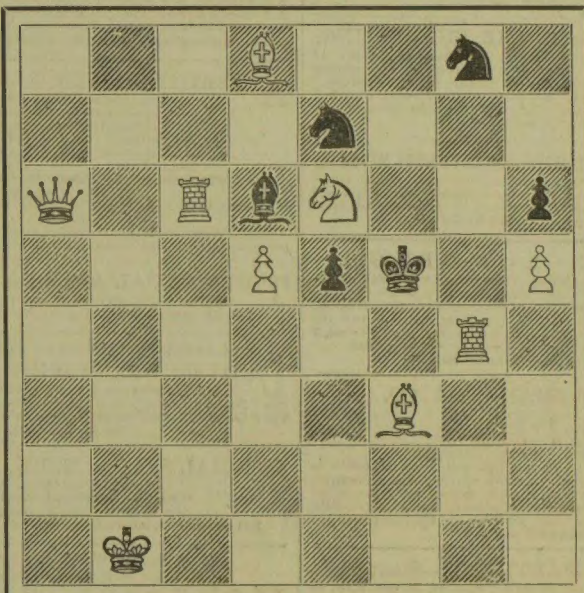
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 4th	Anything.	2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1586.

The following Problem—the composition of which is popularly attributed to Herr Kling—gained the special prize for the best two-move position in the Problem Tournament of the British Chess Association.

"Motto—"Imagine."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN DUNDEE.

Another Game wherein Mr. G. B. FRASER gave the odds of the Pawn and two moves to Mr. STIRLING.

(Remove Black's K B's Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th		26. R to K 4th	R to Q 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	27. P to Q Kt 4th	K to B 2nd
3. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	28. P to Q Kt 5th	P to Q Kt 3rd
4. P to K B 4th	P to K 4th	29. P to Q B 6th	R to Q 3rd
5. P to Q 5th	Kt to K R 3rd	30. K R to Q R 4th	K to Kt 3rd
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes K B P	31. R takes Q R P	R to Q B sq
			Black was forced to protect this Pawn.
		32. K to B 2nd	K takes Kt P
		33. K to B 3rd	P to K R 4th
			The play hereabouts deserves regard.
		34. P takes R P	K to B 4th
		35. R to Q R 4th	R to Q R sq
		36. R takes R	P to K 5th (ch)
		37. K to K 2nd	P takes R P (ch)
		38. K takes P	R takes Q (ch)
		39. K to K 2nd	
			Had he played the King to Q B 4th, Black would have won the game at once.
		39. R takes B	R takes Q Kt P
		40. R to B 8th (ch)	
			A fatal blunder. P to K R 6th would have led to a drawn game.
		40. R to B 8th (ch)	
		41. P to K R 6th	R to K R 5th
		42. R to Q 8th	R takes R P
		43. R to Q 7th	R to R 7th (ch)
		44. K to B 3rd	R takes R P
		45. K takes B P	R to Q B 7th
		46. R takes B P	K to Q 3rd
		47. R to K R 7th	R takes P
		48. R to R 6th (ch)	K to B 4th
		49. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
		50. K to K 3rd	K to B 4th
		51. K to Q 3rd	K to Kt 5th
		52. K to Q B 2nd	K to R 6th,
			and wins.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following Game was played in the recent Match between Messrs. BIRD and WISKER.—(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd	27. B to Q 4th	B to K B 3rd
2. P to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	28. Q takes P	Kt to Kt 5th
3. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	29. B takes B (ch)	Kt takes B
4. P to K 5th	P to Q B 4th	30. Q to Q 4th	Q to K Kt 2nd
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	31. Kt to K B 4th	R to Q B 5th
6. B to Q Kt 5th	Q to Q Kt 3rd	32. Q to K 5th	Kt to K 5th
7. P to Q R 4th	B to Q 2nd	33. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
8. Castles	Kt to K R 3rd	34. Kt takes P (ch)	K to B 3rd
9. K to R sq	B to K 2nd	35. Kt to Q 4th	Kt takes P
10. Kt to Q R 3rd	Castles (K's side)	36. Kt takes R	P takes Kt
11. Kt to Q B 2nd	P to K B 4th	37. R takes Kt	R to Q B 2nd
12. P to Q 4th	P to Q R 3rd	38. P to Q R 6th	R to Q R 2nd
13. B takes Kt	B takes P	39. R to Q R sq	K to K 4th
14. P takes P	P takes B	40. K to Kt sq	K to Q 5th
15. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K 2nd	41. R to Q R 5th	R takes P
16. B to K 3rd	B to Q B 2nd	42. R takes P	P to K R 3rd
17. R to Q Kt sq	P to Q B 4th	43. R to Q Kt 7th	P to Q R 5th (ch)
18. P to Q 5th	Q R to Q Kt sq	44. P to Q Kt 5th	R to Q Kt 5th
19. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 2nd	45. K to B 2nd	R to Q Kt 5th
20. Q to K B 2nd	Kt to Q B sq	46. R to Q Kt 8th	K to Q 6th
21. K R to Q B sq	B to Q Kt 4th	47. P to Q Kt 6th	P to Q 5th
22. K Kt to K sq	K to R sq	48. P to Q Kt 7th	K to Q 7th
23. Kt to Q R 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	49. R to Q 8th	R takes P
24. Kt takes B	R takes Kt	50. R takes P (ch)	K to Q B 6th
25. Kt to Q 3rd	P takes K B P	51. R to Q 6th	R to K R 2nd
26. B takes Q B P		52. K to B 3rd	K to B 4th
		53. K to B 4th	K to B 5th
		54. R to K Kt 6th	K to Q 4th
		55. K takes P	

Mr. Bird has now a great advantage in position.
Kt takes K P
and after two or three more moves Mr. Wisker resigned.]

CURIOUS WILLS.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors, &c.")

WILL OF HENRY TRIGGS, OF STEVENAGE, HERTS.

This will is copied from the original, verbatim, as follows:—

"To be had at the old castle, Stevenage, where the remains of Henry Trigg are still upon the rafters of the west end of the hovel, and may be viewed by any traveller who may think it worthy of notice.

"The same is recorded in history, and can be depended on as a fact.

"In the name of God.—Amen.

"I, Henry Trigg, of Stevenage, in the county of Herts, being very infirm and weak in body, but of perfect sound mind and memory, praised be God for it, calling into mind the mortality of my body, do now make and ordain this my last will and testament in writing hereinafter following; that is to say—Principally I recommend my soul into the merciful hands of Almighty God, that first gave me it, assuredly believing and only expecting free pardon and forgiveness of all my sins, and eternal life in and through the only merits, death, and passion of Jesus Christ my Saviour; and as to my body, I commit it to the west end of my hovel, to be decently laid upon a floor erected there by my executor for this same purpose, nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God; and as for and concerning such worldly substance as it has pleased God to bless me with, I do devise and dispose of the same in manner and form here following:—

"Imprimis: I give and devise unto my loving brother Thomas Trigg, of Letchworth, in the county of Hertford, clerk, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, all those my freehold lands lying dispersedly in the several common fields in the parish of Stevenage aforesaid, and also all my copyhold lands, upon condition that he shall lay my body upon the place before mentioned; and also all that messuage, cottage, or tenement at Redcoats-green, in the parish of Much-Wymondly, together with those nine acres of land (more or less) purchased of William Hale and Thomas Hale, junior; and also my cottage, orchard, and barn, with four acres of land (more or less), belonging, lying, and being in the parish of Little Wymondly, and now in the possession of Samuel Kitchener, labourer; and all my cottages, messuages, or tenements situate and being in Stevenage aforesaid; or upon condition that he shall pay my brother George Trigg the sum of ten pounds per annum for life. But if my brother shall neglect or refuse to lay my body where I desire it should be laid, then, upon that condition, I will and bequeath all that I have already bequeathed to my brother Thomas Trigg unto my brother George Trigg and to his heirs for ever; and if my brother George Trigg should refuse to lay my body under my hovel, then what I have bequeathed unto him, as all my lands and tenements, I lastly bequeath them unto my nephew, William Trigg, and his heirs for ever, upon his seeing that my body is decently laid up there as aforesaid.

"Item: I give and bequeath unto my nephew William Trigg the sum of five pounds, at the age of thirty years; to his sister Sarah the sum of twenty pounds; to his sister Rosa the sum of twenty pounds; and, lastly, to his sister Ann the sum of twenty pounds—all at the age of thirty years.

"Item: To John Spencer, of London, butcher, the sum of one guinea; to Solomon Spence, of Stevenage, the sum of one guinea, three years next after my decease; to my cousin Henry Kimpton one guinea, one year next after my decease, and another guinea two years after my decease. To William Wabbey five shillings and to Joseph Priest two shillings and sixpence, two years after my decease; to my tenant Robert Wright the sum of five shillings, two years next after my decease; and to Ralph Lowd and John Reeves one shilling each, two years next after my decease.

"Item: All the rest of my goods and chattels and personal estate and ready money I do hereby give and devise unto my brother Thomas Trigg, paying my debts and laying my body where I would have it laid; whom I likewise make and ordain my full and sole executor of this my last will and testament, or else to them before mentioned, ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament; in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-four.

"HENRY TRIGG.

"Read, signed, sealed, and declared by the said Henry Trigg, the testator, to be his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto in the presence of the said testator,

J. HAWKINS, sen.,

J. HAWKINS, jun.,

+ The mark of WILLIAM SEXTON.

"Proved in the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon the fifteenth day of October, 1724, by the executor, Thomas Trigg."

Alderman M'Swiney was, on Monday, elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the year 1875.

Owing to the liberality chiefly of two persons, a chapel has been added to the All Saints' Convalescent Hospital, Eastbourne. It was opened last Saturday by the Bishop of Chichester, in the presence of a distinguished company. The hospital accommodates 200 patients, and during last year 1503 received the benefits of the institution.

Parliament has been presented with the final report of the Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships. The Commissioners express themselves generally unfavourable to any extension of the powers of interference possessed by the Executive that might lighten the responsibility of shipowners; but they make several recommendations with a view to the better security of life at sea in merchant ships, and to enable the Board of Trade to ascertain whether owners keep their vessels in seaworthy condition.

Colonel Yolland, in his report on the accident on the Vale of Neath Railway, at Merthyr Tydvil, attributes the running back of the mineral-train entirely to the neglect of the brakeman. In referring to suggestions that had been made at the inquiry about the use of brake power on Continental railways, Colonel Yolland observes that the Board of Trade has no power over the working of traffic, and he sees no way of preventing accidents like that at Merthyr without the interference of the Legislature or some body authorised to make necessary rules.

The Select Committee on Explosive Substances recommend in their report the framing of a new Act to amend and consolidate the Acts that regulate the manufacture, keeping, selling, carrying, and importing of explosive substances; the manufacture of gunpowder, ordinarily so called, being made the subject of separate provisions in such new Act. Other recommendations relate to the issue of licenses, the carriage of explosives, the framing of special rules for the regulation of their manufacture, the appointment of inspectors by the Secretary of State, the conduct of official inquiries, and the protection of vested interests.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 193, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 193, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY JULY 11, 1874.